YOU HAVE USED THE REST
NOW USE THE BEST.
Palmer cove. at Rs. 7 each
Palmer tubes at Rs. 3-8 each
can be had from
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

GOOD AND CHEAP
Can only be said in the case
of Buccaneer tyres.
Cover at Rs. 5 each.
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WELLINGTONS
supply them.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV. NO. 166 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
	July				
16th	"	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	"	Khiva	9000	....	..
30th	"	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	8000	....	..
13th	"	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashmir	9000	....	..
27th	"	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
10th	"	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	"	Khyber	9000	....	..
24th	"	Salsette	6030	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	..
8th	"	Karmala	9000	....	..
15th	"	Khiva	9000	....	..
22nd	"	Arabia	8000	....	..
29th	"	Neliore	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
28th	July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th	Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*17th July	Linga	Karachi direct.
29th "	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
12nd "	Sangola	Singapore direct.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery :—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office : Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs : "WILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	2847		22ndJoly
City of Paris	A & C	9000		28th July
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		14thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	712

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay :—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi :—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	6th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Knshibiki	5280	12th July	22nd July
Yehoshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	1098	23rd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3472	2nd Aug.	14th Aug.
Meyori Maru	M. Tanignchi	3773	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4073	T. Watanabe	6th July	17th July
Shibetoro Maru	3876	T. Takemura	11th July	19th July
Malay Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	24th July
Saigon Maru	4353	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inano Maru	3939	D. Ozawa	26th July	6th Aug.
Java Maru	4439	D. Fuchigami	8th Aug	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incoporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
78, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Quala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Teingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and test. A

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

KAIKINI

OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN

ADVERTISING

FLOORING TILES, MARBLE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

GAZDAR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

BOMBAY.

BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES, URINALS, BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate, may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other. B

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST—One CERTIFICATE of the PEARL MILLS, LTD., No. 1482. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to Box No. 968 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4621

WANTED

WANTED.—A French knowing GRADUATE for Union High School, Surat. Salary according to merit. Apply to HEAD-MASTER stating terms. 4620

WANTED.—A GRADUATE strong in French and English. Pay Rs. 60—5—80. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Manager, New English School, Nadiad. 4584

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance a lucrative sole agency for India for an American product. Apply to Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4619

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—Must be experienced Driver and be able to look after the car thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4624.

EUROPEAN, (bachelor,) requires furnished or unfurnished Room with Board in Fort of Colaba. State particulars to Box No. 969 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4622

WANTED:—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for a good local Mill. Should have experience in fancy, dyed and bleached cloth and hosiery. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 965 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4610

WANTED.—A secondhand LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' by 8' with working pressure more than 150 lbs. in good working order Intending sellers to apply to the MORADABAD SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD. 4609

WANTED a capable Head Clerk for Banda Municipality, well up in drafting letters etc., also in account keeping.—Apply sharp till 15th July 1916, to CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL BOARD, Banda, Pay to be settled on application. 1091

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for the Banda Municipality, qualifications must be as published in the Government Gazette June 19th, 1916, page 159, and not otherwise.—Pay to be settled on application to The CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL BOARD. 1090

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN-MECHANIC to take charge of motors and machinery of a modern Laundry in Karachi, worked by electricity. State terms enclosing certificates. Apply to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4524

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED.—A Third Engineer for service on the Lake Steamers of the Uganda Railway Administration, British East Africa. Salary, Rs 100 rising to Rs. 170 per mensem. Three years agreement.—Apply with copies of testimonials to The AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1094

WANTED.—A qualified INDIAN LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 p.m. Applications with testimonials to be addressed within a month to

B. V. MOODLIAR,
Chairman, King Edward Memorial Hospital Committee, Poona.
Poona, 10th July, 1916.
4604.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials stating voluntary subjects and Second Language to—

VICE PRESIDENT,
Board of Management,
E. M. High School, Kara.
4618

WANTED a trained and certificated Lady Teacher to take charge of the European Railway School, Fatehgarh, to be opened shortly. Salary Rs. 75 p.m. rising to Rs. 100. Unfurnished quarters will be provided, and rent will be charged at the rate of 10 per cent of salary Free. Railway Pass will be given to Fatehgarh on joining.

E. C. H. CONDON.,
M.A., M.A.I., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Ry.,
Fatehgarh, U. P.
1093

FOR SALE

ROVER MOTOR CYCLE USERS.—We have a quantity of spare parts for Rovers for sale cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

BEBE PEUGEOT MOTOR CAR OWNERS.—We have stocks of spare parts for quick disposal cheap.
W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

BROAD GAUGE ROLLING STOCK available For Sale, suitable for construction lines:—
4 Saddle Tank Locomotives.
1 H. class Locomotive.
100 Wagons (25 have train pipe fittings).
1 Ten-ton Crane.
2 Brake Vans.
For particulars and prices apply to the ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF. Construction, E. B. Railway, Calcutta. 1092

FOR SALE.—One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 19 Killowatt, 100 Volts and Belt Drive, Direct Current, maker J. P. Hall.
One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 11 Killowatt, 230 Volts, Direct couple to a Steam Engine at 100 lbs. pressure. Makers—Union Electric Co. Apply to the
MANAGER,
Crown Mill, Parel.
4607

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Immediately ground floor and second floor fully open to sea of House No. 6, Dadyseth Hall Chowpatty. Apply J. S. ENTY, within. 4614.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SHIBETORO MARU" having arrived on the 11th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th July 1916.

NOTICE.

I will not hold myself responsible for any debts incurred by my wife Myrtle Ruth Rennison.

F. E. RENNISON,
Assistant Station Master
G. I. P. Ry.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 12th July 1916. 4623

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Empress, Connaught and James Greaves Mills Co., Ltd., in voluntary liquidation Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the Empress Mill, De Lisle Road on account of the concerned.

62 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ of Empress Mill.
32 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ of Empress Mill.
70 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ of Empress Mill.
48 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½ of Empress Mill.
15 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 4 of Empress Mill.
25 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 14 of Empress Mill.
24 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8/20 of Empress Mill.
5 Bales each 300 lbs. yarn No. 20½ of Empress Mill.
10 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6 of Connaught Mill.
30 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ of Connaught Mill.
10 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20 of Connaught Mill.
1 Bale 400 lbs. yarn No. 24 of Connaught Mill.
1 Bale 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ of James Greaves Mill.
5 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 10 of James Greaves Mill.
Also 612 lbs. Loose yarn of the Imperial Mill mixed in bundles of one sort of 6½ and 24 equal to 5,265 lbs. in bundles and loose of James Greaves Mills, 1,347 lbs. in bundles and loose of Connaught Mill.

A deposit of 25 % will be required at the time of sale and the delivery should be taken the next tday.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A "Gold Rooster" Play in Five Parts.

HAZEL KIRKE

THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER.

FEATURING

That Fascinating and World-Renowned Actress.

PEARL WHITE

Supported by Bruce Macrae, William Riley Hatch and Creighton Hale.

A charming society drama, full of human pathos. For a moving picture story of passion and emotion, with love at the last, we can thoroughly recommend it.

QUALITY AI & A PLOT THAT GRIPS

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

Every evening at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

TO-NIGHT A FULL VARIETY CINEMA PROGRAMME!

Coming Soon! NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES!

BROWN and HEMSLEY, Entertainers. GEORGIE, DEVOE, CARLOTTE, TORTELD, Juggler, and HARRY GREY Australia's Little Teck.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
LARGEST AND BEST PROGRAMME IN BOMBAY.

Three-part Society Drama:

"EXTRAVAGANCE."

A woman finds herself in difficulties through her expensive habits, and tries to force her daughter into marriage with a rich man. There are many interesting developments to the story, which teaches a useful lesson in economy during war time.

Two-part adventure film:—

"PHANTOM ISLAND."

A girl, her fiance and a servant are wrecked on a desert island. The servant tries to kill an old man living on the place for the sake of his treasure, but his life is saved by the others just as a rescue party arrives.

Two-part Comedy:—

"HIS MAJESTY DICK TURPIN."

A king's nephew is so sympathetic with the overtaxed peasantry that he turns highwayman on their behalf. His royal uncle's daughter learns his secret, but their love for one another seals her lips.

The very latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

NOTE:—FILMS REPRESENTING SCENES OF MURDER, ROBBERY AND OTHER CRIMINALTY ARE NOT SCREENED AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, THE MANAGEMENT OF WHICH EXERCISES A STRICT CENSORSHIP, BEING CONVINCED THAT SUCH SUBJECTS DEGENERATE THE PUBLIC AT THE SAME TIME ONLY THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST ACTED FILMS ARE CHOSEN FOR THE WEEKLY PROGRAMME.

THE BEST ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

LOOK OUT FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION 9 to 11.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION for PARSEES ONLY with band 6 to 8.

SATURDAY 15TH JULY, 1916.

SKATING AND DANCING.

SKATING from 9 to 10-30 p.m.

DANCING from 10-30 p.m.

FOR GOOD GOODS

GO TO,

POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.

Grant Road, Bombay.

Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 684

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,900 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Rainfall has been scanty in the Peninsula but abundant in the area directly north of this. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, west United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, east United Provinces, east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, south Hyderabad, and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, south-east Madras, north-east Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon two inches; Bassein, Teungee, Bhamo, Maymyo one and half; Lashie one; Silchar, Cox's Bazaar, Sambalpur one and half; Narayanganj, Hazaribagh, Daltenganj two; Mussooree four; Benares three; Jhansi, Dehra Dun two; Agra, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Amballa, Fort Sndeman, Dwarka one; Rajkot three quarters; Neemuch three; Indore, Akola, Nagpur, Seoni one; Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore one and half; Bombay, Ratnagiri two; Marmagao, Mangalore one and half; Cocanada two.

Forecast:—No great change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 12th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 12th July. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.93	32.45	41.07	19.32
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	4.06	33.02	38.73	22.42
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	3.89	32.90	39.56	22.27
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	4.02	35.59	44.53	23.71

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at	6 a. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	and 10 p. m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.695 Inch.				
Temperature of Air	79.1 Deg.				
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "				
Dew Point	77.0 "				
Relative humidity of Air	0.931 "				
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 "				
Maximum temperature of Air	79.8 "				
Minimum do	77.8 "				
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,SSE,WSW.				
Movement of Wind do. do.	158 Miles.				
Fall of Rain	1.42 Inches				
Total fall during month	32.08 "				
Do. do. year					
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July	0.54 "				

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.
	July			July		
Wed.	12	m 9 1	26 7	12	m 1 49	16 4
		8 17a	25 3		2 49a	20 10
Thur.	13	m 10 1	27 10	13	m 2 49	15 6
		9 33a	26 0		3 55a	20 0
Fri.	14	m 10 53	28 11	14	m 3 45	14 9
		10 33a	26 9		4 50a	18 11
Sat.	15	m 11 38	29 8	15	m 4 38	14 3
		11 28a	29 5		5 39a	17 11
Sun.	16	0 20a	30 3	16	m 5 28	14 1
					6 25a	17 1
Mon.	17	m 0 20	27 11	17	m 6 16	14 5
		1 1a	30 4		7 10a	16 5
Tues.	18	m 1 10	28 0	18	m 7 2	15 0
		1 41a	29 11		7 54a	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
July	12 (Wednesday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
"	13 (Thursday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
"	14 (Friday)	6h 9m	7h. 20m.
"	15 (Saturday)	6h 9m	7h. 20m.
"	16 (Sunday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
"	17 (Monday)	6h 10m.	7h. 19m.
"	18 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July 8d.	5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" " 15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" " 22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" " 30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the south-east Punjab; Ambala reports 1.06in. of rain and Delhi 0.18in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in the west Punjab. Night temperature is in defect at Delhi and in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 1.20in., Mainpuri 1.19in., Jhansi 2.30in. and Cawnpore 0.60in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri; night temperature is below the average at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Ajmer reports 0.26in. of rain, Kotah 0.54in. and Mount Abu 0.38in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen: Bhuj has had 0.17in., Dwarka 0.89in., Veraval 0.39in., Rajkot 0.75in., Surat 0.14in., Ahmedabad 0.24in., Deesa 0.15in., Neemuch 2.94in., and Indore 1.00in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 1.27in., Saugor 0.28in., Hoshangabad 1.65in., Khandwa 1.70in., Akola 0.95in., Amraoti 0.50in., Nagpur 1.19in., Chanda 0.10in., and Raipur 0.57in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 1.93in., Ratnagiri 1.75in., Mormugao 1.51in., and Karwar 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below the average at Aurangabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been widespread and somewhat heavy over the reporting area except in Sind, the north-west Punjab and the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Local rain has fallen on the Coromandel coast. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country, fairly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Some showers may occur in Mysore and on the north Madras coast and possibly in the south-east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (11th July)	95.1	80.8	88	..	0	0
Jask	91.9	82.1	82	..	0	—0.06
Do. (th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th July)	95.7	85.5	80	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.2	69.3	54	..	0	—1.22
Rawalpindi	97.3	77.0	59	..	4.0	—0.16
Lahore	95.0	68.1	72	..	2.09	—1.86
Hissar	99.1	60.1	15	..	1.54	..
Ambala	99.7	78.1	69	1.06	3.43	—0.11
Delhi	94.0	76.0	91	0.18	3.23	—3.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.7	78.5	93	1.20	5.56	2.16
Mainpuri	95.7	76.1	94	1.19	10.74	4.93
Jhansi	91.2	76.9	90	2.30	12.92	3.01
Cawnpore	96.0	77.1	93	0.60	17.09	11.32
Allahabad	99.4	77.9	57	..	12.54	13.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.3	87.6	54	..	0	—0.45
Karachi	94.3	81.5	83	..	0.21	—1.04
Ajmer	95.2	74.6	77	0.26	4.24	—0.45
Jaipur	97.4	76.0	59	0.04	4.32	—2.31
Kotah	91.0	77.2	81	0.54	10.42	2.37
Mount Abu	77.2	66.9	90	0.38	4.42	—8.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	77.9	79	0.17	0.82	—3.06
Dwarka	86.3	77.4	92	0.89	1.12	—4.15
Veraval	91.4	78.4	87	0.39	2.00	—2.93
Rajkot	90.4	76.2	82	0.75	4.84	—3.61
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	77.2	81	..	2.33	—3.04
Surat	87.1	77.4	84	0.14	6.81	—7.97
Ahmedabad	92.4	77.0	87	0.24	3.93	—5.18
Deesa	101.6	77.4	64	0.15	2.42	—2.07
Neemuch	90.1	70.4	91	2.94	12.00	5.84
Indore	89.0	72.1	93	1.00	13.72	4.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.0	74.3	87	1.27	13.02	—1.41
Saugor	86.6	73.4	92	0.28	8.60	—2.57
Hoshangabad	87.2	75.0	92	1.65	10.87	—0.15
Khandwa	86.0	74.2	91	1.70	9.30	0.87
Akola	89.8	74.6	88	0.95	12.73	4.22
Amraoti	90.0	72.4	92	0.50	14.29	1.87
Nagpur	88.4	73.6	89	1.19	10.19	2.08
Chanda	85.7	74.4	94	0.10	11.26	—2.06
Raipur	86.7	74.1	90	0.57	10.51	2.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.4	77.6	94	1.93	32.45	2.38
Ratnagiri	84.8	75.4	92	1.75	30.40	11.95
Mormugao	82.3	75.0	96	1.51	30.34	10.61
Karwar	84.7	75.4	93	0.21	26.39	0.46
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	78.5	82	0.09	6.72	0.37
Ahmednagar	88.0	70.0	85	0.04	5.23	—1.04
Poona	84.9	72.4	78	..	9.49	—3.38
Sholapur	90.5	76.3	80	..	7.41	0.17
Bijapur	86.4	72.3	78	..	6.63	0.27
Belgaum	77.4	70.2	93	0.04	8.14	—5.09
Aurangabad	92.1	70.7	86	0.03	12.39	5.09
Ahmednagad (Indur)	89.9	74.7	83	..	9.22	0.31
Hyderabad	91.0	73.0	93	0.16	14.54	3.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.7	73.6	93	1.78	59.69	8.79
Calicut	80.0	75.1	95	0.34	47.30	0.24
Cochin	83.4	76.4	91	0.22	55.99	—4.31
Colombo	86.2	75.4	84	..	11.80	3.05
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.8	74.2	99	0.85	16.96	10.01
Bellary	91.8	76.2	84	..	0.69	—1.39
Cuddapah	88.3	77.8	78	..	5.62	0.81
Madras	92.4	78.0	83	..	2.76	2.28
Bangalore	82.6	67.0	58	..	4.76	0.16
Coimbatore	87.8	72.2	70	..	2.30	0.24
Trichinopoly	95.8	75.0	72	0.06	2.37	0.46
Negapatam	94.2	77.7	80	0.78	2.05	—0.06

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th July 1916 was 29.833 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE FOLLY OF TAKING DIGESTIVE PILLS.

A WARNING TO DYSPEPTICS.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspeptics of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which alone is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. The after-dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain whereas if those who are subject to flatulence, heartburn, wind, etc., were to obtain a little pure *bisurated* magnesia from the chemist and take half a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no necessity for drugs or medicines because *bisurated* magnesia instantly neutralises acidity, stops food fermentation and thus ensures normal painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance. 4556

MOTOR ACCIDENTS AND FOOTPATHS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is often suggested that the pedestrians in Bombay should be compelled to make use of the footpaths only, to avoid dangerous accidents In support of this the recent Ceylon Government Order has been cited.

Allow me to point out that it is no fault of the pedestrians that the footpaths in native part of the City are sometimes made impassable by being used as storage for materials. The shop-keepers think it their privilege to make full use of the same, regardless of the obstruction to the passers-by. Nicely dressed people suffer very much when passing by a pan-shop. All the waste of the betel-shop is thrown on the pavement in front and customers spit round about, not caring even to see if any one is passing. Sometimes passers-by receive serious injuries by falling headlong on the footpath by slipping their feet on the refuse, thrown there negligently by plantain eaters. In some quarters footpaths are the rendezvous of loafers.

These things will never improve unless and until strict measures are taken to keep the footpaths clear by brininging the offenders to book.—Yours, etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER.
Parel, 12th July, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	..
" " Imports	20,000
Mid. Americans	8.05—7
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.67—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Augt. Not quoted. Oct. 12.99—12	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Augt. 12.74—10 Oct. 12.90—11	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	7.57—3
July-Aug.	7.38—3
Aug.-Sept.	7.82—4
Sept.-Oct.	7.79—5
Oct.-Nov.	7.76
Nov.-Dec.	7.72
Dec.-Jan.	7.70
Jan.-Feb.	7.69
Feb.-March	7.68 —4
March-April	7.68
April-May	7.67
May-June	7.66
June-July	7.65

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.35—6
November	10.84—10
January	10.77—10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 11th.

M. G. Bengal Good	5.90
" " Fully Good	6.05
" " Fine	6.20
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.55
" " Fine	6.85
" Broach Good	6.70 —5
" " Fully Good	7.85
" " Fine	8.00
" Scinde Good	5.95
" " Fully Good	6.10
" " Fine	6.25

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, July 11th.

Tone of Cloth :—Steady but slow.
Tone of Yarns :—Dull.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain to Continent	..
Futures at New York Augt.	12.83—5
" October	12.97—4
Spot Cotton at New York	13.20+15
" at New Orleans	13.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Augt.	12.99—1
" October	12.79—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75½
Silver Commercial Bars	61

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	29½+5½
Closing Tone of Silver :—China ceased selling. Coinage buying steady. Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/16+1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½+½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½ Unchgd
" " " 6 "	5¾ Unchgd
Interest day to day loans	4½ Unchgd
" 7 day market loans	4¾ Unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 11th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta July-Sept. Paid.	70/3

Tone.—Weak after strong.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 15/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers	21
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers	21/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. re-sellers	23/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers	23/3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 12.

The market to-day has been quiet and Good Broach 1917 opened at Rs. 291 and has remained the same throughout the day.

Enquiry has been small for forward contracts while ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach 290½ 19.7
Fully Good Bengal 227 19.7
Fully Khamgaum Akola July 265½.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola Sept. 267½.
Fully Good Khamgaum Akola Jan 1917 266½.

Messrs PATEL BRO'S. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	288	227	290½	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	288	227	..	Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	227/8	..	..	July 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	266	..	..	July 1916.
Do.	268	..	..	Sept. 1916.
Do.	267	..	..	Jan. 1917.
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	303	J./A. 1916.
M. G.	..	..	312	"
H. G. Bhagalcote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Compta	..	..	332/3	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	312	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 12th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	227	.. 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
	233	228	216	.. Ready & July
Bengals (M.G.)	..	238	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	222	212	.. Ready & July
	..	..	..	..
	..	250	235	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	254	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	248	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	278	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	301	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	291	..	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	256	254	.. Ready
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	265	..	.. July
	..	267	..	.. Sept.
	..	..	..	.. 25th Jan. '17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	265	253	.. Ready
	..	262	..	.. July
Dhanangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	268	256	.. Ready
	..	265	..	.. July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	269	256	.. Ready
	..	267	..	.. July
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	278	261	.. Ready
	..	271	..	.. July
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	274	262	.. Ready
	..	272	..	.. July
	..	278	270	.. Ready & July
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	291 25th April '17.
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	335 Ready & J/A
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..

Mathia (M.G.)	..	248	234	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	315 Ready & J/A
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	309 Ready & J/A
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	316 Ready & J/A
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	310 Ready & J/A
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	335 Ready & J/A
	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th July 1916 :—

Cotton	7,142	Bales
Wheat	26,762	cwts.
Linseed	27,679	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	309	"
Ginjellyseed	1,916	"
Groundnuts	10,710	"
Castorseed	3,570	"
Rice	21,957	"
Myrabollams	342	"
Cottonseed	3,372	"
Mowraseed	195	"
Gram	2,745	"
Joowar	7,718	"
Barley	6,335	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 12th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 8 0	5 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 8 0	5 11 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	37 8 0	5 11 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 15 0	8 5 6
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	....
" 50.50	36 0 0	....
" Black	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 1 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 4 0	4 8 0

Forward.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	6 0 6
" Aug.-Sept	5 14 3
Linseed May	9 2 9
" Sept.	8 14 9
Rapeseed April-May	7 6 0

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 27, B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates ;—		
T. T. Ready	to	1s. 4 1-16d. 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	to	1s. 4 3-32d. 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward		1s. 4 1/8d. Oct
Banks' Buying Rates :—		
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready		1s. 4 7-16d
Do. do. Forward		1s. 4 15-32d August
Do. 6 m-s Ready		1s. 4 5/8d.
France 3 m-s do.		195.
60 d-s Hongkong		157½
Do. Shanghai		200
Do. Yokohama		154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian Do.	25-4-0
Bombay do	25-4-0
English Skield Sovereigns	17-8-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 12.

To-day being the last day of July Settlement there was no doing for forward transactions. However a few transactions for cash were reported as under :—

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares were placed at Rs. 25½.

Indian Cement Co. shares improved to Rs. 250 and a few shares were placed at this rate.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 72½.

Sialkot Narowal Railway shares were placed at Rs. 119.

Bundi Cement Co. shares stood in demand at Rs. 13½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 77¾.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 90¾. Conversion Warrant were in demand at Rs. 10¾.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs 90.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the Head Office in Hongkong stating that the Directors have declared an ad interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1916 at the rate of £2-3-0 per share, subject to deduction of Income tax

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 8th July 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th July, 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	18,14,800	2,82,32,459
A. D. C. Rly.	52,400	8,72,097
B. K. Rly.	4,500	79,878
C. B. Rly.	8,200	1,39,388
Total	18,79,900	2,93,23,767
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th July, 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly.	12,11,066	2,30,11,016
A. D. C. Rly.	47,561	7,16,423
B. K. Rly.	4,683	46,473
C. B. Rly.	5,076	75,967
Total	12,68,386	2,38,49,879
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	+6,03,734	+52,21,443
A. D. C. Rly.	+4,839	+1,55,674
B. K. Rly.	−183	+33,405
C. B. Rly.	+3,124	+63,366

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th July, 1916.	10,000	1,70,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th July, 1915	5,317	89,781
Increase or Decrease	+5,583	+80,319

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th July, 1916	1,700	29,865
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th July, 1915	1,342	24,662
Increase or Decrease	+358	+5,203

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st May 1916.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

DETERRENT SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT UPHELD.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

PASCO D'SOUZA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

The accused was charged with driving his public motor vehicle rashly and in a negligent manner and thereby endangering human life under section 279 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. N. Athavle, convicted and sentenced him to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment and further directed that the license of the accused as a taxi driver be suspended for a period of one year under section 18 Cls. 1 and 2 Act III. of 1914.

The facts of the case are that at about 8-15 p.m. on the 1st of July, 1916, the witnesses Sergeant Fuzzel, of the Veterinary Department, and Serjeant Stephens, of the 7th Hussars, hired the motor car of the accused near the Victoria Terminus and they were going along the Girgaon Road to the America India Cinema. On arriving near the corner of the Kandewadi the accused Pasco De Souza, who was driving the motor car seeing a tram car going in the same direction in front of his motor car, tried to pass this tram in order to get ahead of it. According to the rule of the road the driver ought to have gone to the left of the tram car. This part of the road was quite open and there was room enough for two cars to pass, yet the accused drove to his right in a negligent manner and was putting on speed to go ahead, when another tram car came from the opposite direction and the motor car of the accused got jammed in between the two tram cars. The impact of the two tram cars on the motor car of the accused was so severe that the two passengers who were in the motor car were bodily thrown out on the road one behind and the other in front of it. The motor car of the accused was smashed to pieces. It was fortunate that the two serjeants plucked up courage and got out of the track of the tram cars, otherwise both of them might have been killed. Further it was very fortunate that they were bodily thrown out of the accused's motor car, if not they might have been crushed to death. The accused was charged for rash driving and sentenced as stated above.

THE MAGISTRATE'S FINDING.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused, observed: "The conduct of the accused was in my opinion most reckless as well as negligent. There was nothing to prevent him from observing the rule of the road and yet he deliberately drives his motor car on the wrong side and seeing that another tram car was coming in front of it he tried to wriggle through the two tram cars going in the opposite directions, a very dangerous feat indeed and very nearly killed the two passengers who had engaged his car. Conduct of this kind ought not to go lightly punished. I find that the fines which are inflicted on motor and taxi drivers had had no effect and the safety of the public continues to be endangered. In this case the accused had no excuse at all for driving his car in the rash as well as negligent manner in which I find he drove it. In my opinion his conduct was reckless in the extreme indicating that he was practically performing an experiment to see whether he had attained to such a degree of cleverness as a motor driver as to be able to pass between two tram cars going in opposite direction. This was a most dangerous pastime and deserves to be punished severely."

NO REASON TO INTERFERE.

Justice Batchelor, in delivering the judgment, observed: "The accused has been convicted under section 279, I. P. Code, of the offence of rashly driving a motor car. The accused who was the driver of a motor car was guilty of great rashness in that he overtook a tram on the wrong side and by this rashness caused an accident which but for the mercy of Providence would probably have ended in the loss of one life, if not two lives. The question before us is that of sentence and upon this question the learned Magistrate writes, 'I find that fines which are inflicted on motor and taxi drivers have had no effect and the safety of the public continues endangered.' This statement coming from such a Magistrate of experience ought to be accepted and respected by us. I see no reason to interfere with the sentence of imprisonment or with the Magistrate's direction suspending the accused's license for a period of one year."

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Godinho, appeared for the applicant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

58-15—146-15—Little and Co., The Texas Co. v The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd (in liquidation) and anr, Matu J and M.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

67-15—195-14—Madhowji K & C Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Rao Bahadur Kashinath and ors Edgelow G W & Co. Part Heard.

2-16—818-15—Dikshit Dh & P Jasraj Krishna v. J R Miller M B Chothia.

4-16—685-15—G B Pandya (for a pauper) Mogul Hussan Hoosein v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

5-16—546-15—J A Valles Loongin De Mello v. Tahilram Girdharidas & anr Jamsetjee R & D.

6-16—1048-15—Mulji and Th Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Messrs. Panachand Dosa & Sons a firm Patell and Ez.

8-16—1257-15—Ardeshir H D & Co. S Nassiruddin & Co. a firm v. S. Mahomed Oomer H Mahomed Hassam a firm Payne & Co.

12-16—691-15—Daphtary F & D K Venkatrao Sethupatty v. Khimji Assur Virji Payne and Co.

27-16—692-15—Daphtary F and D K Vencata Rao Sethupatty and anr v. Khimji Assur Virji and ors Payne and Cd.

O. S. 18-16—30-16—Wadia G and Co. Kaikhusru Bejonji Nanabhoy Capadia v. Shrinbai Bejoinji Capadia and ors Wadia G and Co.

19-16—1031-15—Maneck D and Co. (for a paper) Florence Ingnee Cabrel v. Agustinho Rozario Siqueira Kanga and S In person.

21-16—203-15—Malvi H M and R Messrs. Fulchand Matrumal a firm v. Messrs Balchand Ugarchand a firm Motichand & D.

23-16—113-15—Wadia G and Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai Payne and Co.

24-16—1396-14—Matubhai J & M Birdichand Jivraj v. The Standard Bank Ltd. Payne and Co.

25-16—451-15—Payne and Co. Gulamali Mulla Abdullali v. The Official Assignee of Bombay Captain and V.

26-16—633-14—D J Mantri Yemnabai widow v. Jillubai widow and ors Captain & V., D. J. Mantri.

10-16—711-15—Ardasir H D & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co. a firm Captain and V.

11-16—775-15 Ardeshir H D & Co., Abraham E J Abraham v. Tullockchand Hookamchand, a firm, Jehangir M & Somji.

28-16—1267-14—Kharas & Co., Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswari, & ors v. Golam Mohidin bin Abdul Rajak Beig & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

22-16—83-15—Mirza M and M. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v. Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMMRS. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT AND FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

12-13-1050-11.—Payne & Co., Tribhowandas M Nathoobhoy, & ors, v. Kulsumbai, widow, & ors, Jeh S M & H.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

29-16—In Re Ins Ct No. 216-16 and Re Chagandas & Co., Insolvents, Payne & Co., Khimji Keshowji & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm.

30-16—In Re Ins Ct No. 232-16 and Re Chagandas & Co., Insolvents, Payne & Co., Purshotam Mathuradas & Co., a firm v. Chagandas & Co., a firm.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

307-16—Motichand and D. Jesinglal Kalidas v Messrs Tyeb Haji a firm, Ard H D and Co, Part heard.

LONG CAUSE.

1467-15—Amin and D. Bai Nandoobai widow v Luxman Bhaskar, D J Mantri, Part heard, 3-3-16.

SHORT CAUSES.

572-16—Manchershaw and N. Nayaram Mahidhar Jani and anr v Purshotam Hari Ranade and anr, M V Gokhale.

591-16—Motichand and D. Motilal Ichalal Gandhi v Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani, M V Gokhale.

LONG CAUSES.

1389-15.—Dik Dh & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jeh M & S, Dik D & P.

179-15.—Captain & V., Birdichand Auraj, a firm, v. Nensukhdas Shivarayen, a firm, Madh K & C.

25-16.—Dubash & Co., Shah Dhanrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, v. Bai Ratanbai, widow, Wadia G & Co.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia.

138-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhaishankar K & G.

666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

589-16.—N. C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

17-14—Mirza M and M. for Receiver Ratanbai widow v. Husonali Adamji and ors, Patell and Ez.

922-15—Shroff D and D, Merwanji Muncherji Cama and anr v Abdul Hossein Ibrahimji, In person.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

441-15—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai v Erachsha Dinshaw Cooper, Merwanji K and Co, Part heard, 14-4-16.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO ACTING COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

369-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nanji Goculdas and ors v Maneckbai widow and anr, Dubash and Co.

486-14—Bhikuji and Co, Kabubai v Bai Hirabai widow, Little and Co.

584-12—Bhai K and G, Vithaldas Goculdas v Chunilal Fakirchand and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.

607-15—Motichand and D, Virchand Dalchharam a firm v Messrs Pulee and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.

1406-14—Shroff D and D, Ruttonsi Rowji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

260-16—Chitnis M and K, Khatri Ahmed Haji Sulleman v Memon Joosub Hoosein, Rustomji and G.

LONG CAUSES.

876-15—Captain and V, Chaturbhuj Ramji v. Velji Hansraj and ors, Madh K and Ch.

467-15—Madh K and Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai a firm v Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm, Ard H D and Co, For postponement.

819-14—Dik Dh and P, Manibai widow v Premoovervahu alias Temubai widow and ors, Bagh N and Co, Little and Co.

825-13—Mulla and M, Chandru Lillani a firm and anr v Devidas Foolchand and Co a firm, Sham M and H.

112-15—Edg G W and Co, Sakinabai v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M. Payne and Co,

131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Pirbhai and anr v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M, Edg G W and Co, Smetham B and Co.

1458-14—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Amulakchand Bhurchand a firm v Messrs Jetha Dewji and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1317-15—Payne and Co, Dady Nusserwanji Dady and ors v Narmadashanker Hurjiwan Joshi, Bhai K and G.

1273-15—Payne and Co, Aga Gulam Hoosein Lari v Babu Kali Charan Dass, Merwanji K and Co.

1279-15—Mancher and N, Messrs Ramrikhrai Santokram Mehta a firm v Messrs Rajendra Somnarayen a firm, Malvi H M and R.

1330-15—Jehangir S M and H, Gajadharlal Maikulal v Bai Dharibai and anr, Bhimji and Co.

1000-15—Captain and V, Prier De Soane and Co a firm v Manecklal Shankerlal and anr, Against 2nd defendant.

1226-15—Mulji and Tha, Vassanji Dewji and anr v The Munmar Mafg Co Ltd and ors, Nanu H and Co, Bhai K and G.

1309-15—Payne and Co, Abdul Karim Abdul Tyab Javi and ors v Allibhoy Hassanally Damarwalla, Little and Co.

1379-15—Kanga and S, Ramjanally Bhalao v Rahimtoola Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edg G W and Co.

1388-15—D J Mantri, Balkrishna Balshet Gangan v Laxmibai alias Radhabai widow and ors, S A Tyabji, Sabnis and G.

857-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Doongersey Versey and Co a firm v Hoosein Khan Ahmedkhan and ors, Judah and S.

1159-15—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valamji v Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand and D.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and M.

1462-15—Dastur and Co, The Narsingirji Mfg Co Ltd v Bhalabhai Nanabhai and ors, Edg G W and Co.

536-14—Edg G W and Co, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai a firm v The Bombay Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Little and Co.

1247-14—Smetham B and Co, Dayaram Mangamal v Kedarmal Chandrabhau, Jamsetji R and D.

153-16—Judah and S, Doming Vaz v Jackeria Cassam alias Jackoria Baboo and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

488-15—Kanga and S, Shivdayal Bukhtavarmal a firm v. Ramchandra Mamraj Vachha and Co.

93-16—Mulla and M, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v Ibram Sulleman, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

187-15.—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hussanalli Tyaballi, and anr, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

S C 228-16—Payne and Co, Canji Dwarkadas a firm v Maimooji Dossaji a firm, Madh K and Ch, Part heard, 4-7-16.

414-14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comr. Corpn, Ltd., v. Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar, Surajmal & Co., as Part Heard by D J 6-8-15.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v. Tuljaram Harakchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

767-15—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai and ors, Mhowji K and C, Edgelow G W & Co.

47-15—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

47-16—Dubash and Co, Shirinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash and ors, Surveyor and Co.

82-16—Little & Co, Aishabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edgelow G W & Co.

1229-15—Payne and Co, Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, v. Kaluram Ramsukh a firm, Dik. Dh & P Pandia & Co.

243-16—Kharas & Co (for a pauper), Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai Widow.

463-16—Little & Co, Pestonji Framji Shroff, v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co.

410-16—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

As a result of the recent inquest held by the Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon into the death of sepoy Krishna Nairn of the 79th Carnatic Infantry, the General Officer Commanding has directed the prosecutin on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder or with alternate charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Krishna Nairn on June 24th at the regimental hospital against sepoys Mangalathi Naidu and Boomiah Naidu of the same regiment.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too;
So are many in all stages of intellectuality
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

USE - - HELLER'S - PURE - - - FOOD - - - PRODUCTS

ROYAL-ZEST COCOA, guaranteed superior to any other cocoa now sold in India. Specially recommended for Puddings, Ice-cream, Cake-Icing, Fudge, &c., also as a general drink in place of Tea or Coffee. Ordinary Cocoa tastes plain and flat after ROYAL-ZEST COCOA has been used. Prices: 1oz. tins, Ans. 3½ each, ½lb. tins, Ans. 11 each, and ¼lb. tins, Re. 1-4-0 each.

SNOW, a purely vegetable powder used for the purpose of making ICE-CREAM smoother and firmer without the use of eggs. It also prevents the formation of icy crystals in ice cream and increases the volume. Ice cream makers are highly enthusiastic over this product as its use tends to bring their ice cream into greater popularity. Three sizes: ¼lb. As. 12; ½lb. Re. 1-7; 1lb. Rs. 2-12.

COMBINED COLOURING FLAVOURING **ESSENCES,** these are concentrated colouring and flavouring pastes, which impart to Ice Cream, Cakes, Puddings, Sweets, &c., the desired colour and at the same time the corresponding flavour. Lemon, Orange, Red Rose and Raspberry shades. 1 oz. bottles As. 10½ each; 2 oz. bottles Re. 1-4 each.

FANCY PASTRY **BAKING POWDER** a double acting baking powder that enables the user to set the batter aside for six to eight hours, if necessary, before placing it in the oven and still get excellent results. This is a great convenience when other important work has to be attended to. 6 oz. tins, As. 10½ each; 1 lb. tins, Re. 1-7 each.

ONION COMPOUND
GARLIC COMPOUND
CELERY COMPOUND

These are ROYAL-ZEST powdered preparations, made from the best selected onions, garlics, and celery seed and roots respectively. Excellent for flavouring soups, stews, meats, gravies, &c. Packed in siftertop cans, they are ready for use whenever required. Small size, As. 10½; large, Re. 1-6.

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ITALIAN STORES, Medows Street.
BOMBAY A 1 RESTAURANT, Grant Road.
G. BOSSI, Hornby Road.
ALLIES STORES, Chaupaty.
CURSETJI & SONS, Ahmednagar.

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PRICES.		GLASS DOOR OVENS.	
ONE BURNER	Rs. 40	NO. 700 FOR ONE BURNER	Rs. 16
TWO BURNERS	Rs. 65	NO. 750 FOR TWO BURNERS	Rs. 25
THREE BURNERS	Rs. 90	NO. 760 FOR „ „ with meter	Rs. 35
FOUR BURNERS	Rs. 115		

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(Seed of Strength)

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(The larger Bottle contains more than four times the quantity of the smaller size.)

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Chemists required as agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, and Bombay, advertising agents for

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POPULAR BANK LTD. IN LIQUIDATION

CHARGES AGAINST LATE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

An interesting case in which Gopichand, late managing director of the Popular Bank Ltd. of Rawalpindi now in liquidation, is being prosecuted under offences under sections 409 and 467 of the Penal Code and 125 of the Companies Act, is being tried before Rai Sahib Labhu Ram, Magistrate, at Rawalpindi. It appears that on 4th August, 1913, one Diwan Chand, who held 400 shares of the bank, sold to the accused Gopichand all his shares at a premium of Rs. 8 per share for a consideration of Rs. 1,900 and asked the accused to place this amount at his credit with the bank. On the same date the defendant obtained the signature of Diwan Chand on the two blank forms, a pro-note and transfer, and without authority from Diwan Chand himself filled in the share transfer form the figure 600 and in the pro-note form Rs. 13,000 and having done this he drew from the bank in the name of Diwan Chand Rs. 13,000 and credited the money in his own name. Diwan Chand says that his signatures were obtained on a false pretence and he repudiates having re-purchased the shares on the very day he sold his own shares to the accused and also his liability thereon and on the pro-note. The pro-notes were, however, antedated. The case will come for further hearing to-morrow at Rawalpindi.

EXTENSION OF BURMA COMMUNICATIONS.

PROJECTED WORKS IN RAILWAYS AND WATERWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 12.

The Burma Communications sub-committee has had before it several matters under consideration and have resolved to carry out a number of recommendations. With regard to waterways they have decided to spend sixteen lakhs of rupees on widening and deepening of the Einme Padok Talu and the Wakema creeks. All these works will take four to five years. A list of projected railway may be expected to be constructed in the near future by the Burma Railway Co., the total length being 332 miles and in a period of ten years the work is to be carried out.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 12th.

Pasha	Elliott	Sabang, July 1
Shibitoru Maru	Takemura	Kobe, June 6
Singaporian	Sanders	Singapore, June 27

DEPARTURES.

July 12th.

Ormara	McLean	Rangoon & Cochin
Circassia	Osborne	Marseilles & Liverpool
Orseolo	Chisa	Calcutta etc
Dwaraka	Moxon	Busreh, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	Marmagoa	for	Durban etc.
„	Palamcotta	for	Persian Gulf
„	Shibitoru Maru	for	Kob., etc.
„	Castalia	for	Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K steamer Yeboshi Maru left Singapore for Bombay (Westward bound), on the 11th instant, and due here on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Kobe for Singapore (Westward bound), on the 11th instant.

S. S. Pasha:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Pasha, 5,930 tons, Captain H. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sabang, which port she had left on the 1st instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shibitoru Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Shibitoru Maru, 3,435 tons, Captain T. Tukemura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Singaporian:—The steamer Singaporian, 830 tons, Captain Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Ormara:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain J. McLean, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta and Cochin, with a general cargo.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and 11 passengers.

S. S. Orseolo:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Chisa, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, Colombo and Madras, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, 12th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
C. & E. Anatolia	Williams	K. N. & Co
D. & E. Dogra	Toms	W. & A. G. & Co
E. Port de Savano	Edulongo Genoa Italian Mail	S. N. Co
H. Singaporean		J. M. & Co
K. Dilwara	Walker	M. & Co
M. Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
N. Queen Helena	McKellar	J. F. & Co
P. Yetorofu Maru	Oyara	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati, Netravati, Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
2 City of Paris	Allis	K. N. & Co
3 Ellora		M.M. & Co
4 Sunstream	Pender	H. S. Shostree
5 Lorna	Nelson	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Erinpura		M. M. & Co
7 Luzon Maru	Watsnabe	O. S. K.
8 Lena	Charter	L. D. & Co
9 Clan Lindsay		J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Sangola	Baker	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

6 Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Soya Maru	Polsta	W. & A. G. & Co

H. D. D.

Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kurmark		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Firoozi	Fernel	B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Hild	Jensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Kowvit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Pasha	Elliott	T. M. & Co
Shibitoru Maru		Sanders O. S. K.

EXPORTS.

July 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 2,061 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindjee & Co.; 50 bales oily cotton, 200 bales cotton fly, Othamji Valji; 100 bales cotton fly, L. and F. Barraclough & Co.; 1,040 cwts. myrabolams, Shanaji Chapsey & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Anatolia (s) 26 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 1,684 cwts. massoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 110 bales cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co.; 1,004 cwts. crushed myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 20,950 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 300 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 22 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 7 bales cow hides, 25 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 250 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Baijnath & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 10 bales skin pieces 13 bags leather pieces, B. N. Dhalla.

IMPORTS.

July 12.

S. S. City of Paris from Liverpool, Agents, K. Nixon & Co.:—350 casks sulphate of copper, 8 cases perfumed spirit, 2 cases turpentine, 15 barrels salamoniac, 20 cases drug, 5 casks Epsom salt, 2 drums zinc chloride, 35 bags Glauber salt, 125 kegs borax, 2 cases chloroform, 10 drums magnesium chloride, 3 cases glycerine, 11 casks silicate of soda, 8 casks himatine crystals, 3,350 bags soda ash, 250 bags, 1,500 kegs bicarb soda, 5 casks fustic extract, 24 cases stout, 731 cases beer, 49 hhds, 25 cases ale, 4 hhds sherry, 31 cases wine, 205 cases brandy, 5 cases cycle accessories, 1,129 cases, 37 bundles candles, 1,231 bags, 635 casks china clay, 40 hhds, 90 casks, 1,909 cases whisky, 125 bags broken tiles, 45 cases tyres, 127 cases, 97 crates, 333 casks tiles, 8 cases shoes, 54 crates, 4 cases, 24 casks earthenware, 137 bags broken earthenware, 80 bags starch, 1 case motor car, 2 crates fireclay blocks, 490 bags fireclay, 32 barrels lubricating oil, 117 runlets ingot lead, 150 casks, 60 kegs red lead, 4 bales jute yarn, 20 cases, 21 casks liquid blue, 200 casks coal pitch, 200 cases mineral oil, 15 barrels rosin, 3,295 boxes tinplates, 3 cases cheese, 130 runlets, 100 casks coal tar, 54 cases, 9 casks, 1 drum colour, 275 drums oil, 3 casks, 1,134 drums, 885 kegs paint, 39 casks, 552 cases nails, 49 cases hams and bacon, 13 cases confectionary, 638 cases biscuits, 20 drums, 4 barrels motor oil 66 barrels cylinder oil, 25 cases leather belting, 7 cases roller skin, 6 cases, 5 bags buffalo pickers, 2 casks sulphur green, 4 kegs sulphur brown, 5 kegs, 5 casks sulphur black, 13 cases, 20 truse leather bands, 276 bales paper, 224 bales, 197 cases cotton yarn, 22 bales jute cloth, 8 bales jute twine, 19 cases umbrellas, 17 cases umbrella furniture, 82 bales canvas, 5 cases silk waste span, 2 cases flannel, 1 case shawls, 20 casks, 106 barrels tallow, 2 cases silk goods, 6 cases linen goods, 14 cases sewing cotton thread, 50 coils, 20 truss cotton rope, 4 cases oil cloth, 2 cases knitting wool, 2 cases art silk goods, 5 bales rugs, 14 cases cotton nets, 43 cases woollen goods, 71 cases cotton and art silk goods, 19 bales, 52 cases woollen goods, 5,350 boxes, 882 cases soap, 2,403 cases, 1,164 bales cotton goods.

The REGISTERED NAME is on Every Tablet. **PEPS**

The World's Greatest Cure for **COUGHS & COLDS.**

Of Chemists at 1 Rupee per Bottle.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

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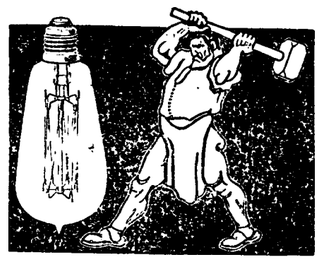

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AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO.

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Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

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etc. etc. etc.

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BANGALORE CITY.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th of Ashad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 11th of Ramzan 1334.
Parsi: 6th (Khordad) of Bahman, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon July 15.
Sunrise, 6 h. 9 m., Sunset 7 h. 20 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Corporation Hall, 3-40 p.m.
Belgian Children's Day entertainment at Frere Fletcher School, Napier Road.

SATURDAY, July 15.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Annual Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, Artillery Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, 9-30 p.m.
Concert by the Boys and Girls of the Cathedral Schools, in aid of the Belgian Children's Day Fund, Town Hall.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre:—Variety and cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Churni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

PREMKOREBAI.—Mrs Premkorebai Kaliandas Keshavdas, age 48, departed this life at Rishikesh on the 11th instant. Deeply regretted. Oothamna ceremony at "Krishna Kunj," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, this evening, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) (B.T.)

DHONDI.—Barjorji Sorabji Kharsedji Dhondi age 17, at Deolali, July 11.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.

July, 13.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (Weather permitting).
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade to-day Thursday the 13th instant.
Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles no bandoliers.
Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.), will be held on the following evenings of the ensuing week. Monday the 10th to Friday the 14th instant 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.
Musketry.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available on Saturday afternoon next the 15th instant from 4-30 p.m.

PRACTICES.

Distance 200 Yards 2nd Class Elementary (Bulls eye).
Distance 200 Yards 2nd Class Figure.
Distance 300 Yards 1st Class Figure.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

July 12.

No. 227. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 10th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieu W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company Sergt. F. Kimpton.
No. 228. Parades.—7 a.m. Thursday 15th instant Physical exercise, Rifle and Marching Drill.
6-45 p.m. Thursday 15th instant Lecture by Lieut. Howard, R.G.A.
9-30 p.m. sharp Saturday 15th instant Annual Prize Distribution.
No. 224. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Corps Headquarters at 9-30 p.m. sharp on Saturday the 15th instant.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to be present and to distribute the prizes. Dress:—Officers, Mess dress white. N. C. Os. and men, mess dress white or khaki uniform.
No. 229. Lecture.—It is notified for the information of all the members of the Corps, that each technical lecture will count as parade to those who attend them. Cards of syllabus can be had on application to the Corps Sergt.-Major.
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
No. 230. Paradee.—Wednesday at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class; Friday at 5-15 p.m. Practice for competitions; and Sunday at 10 a.m. Rifle Exercise.
No. 231. Recruiting.—No. 3 Company, Kirkee, is open to recruiting. European residents of 18 years of age and over of Poona and Kirkee districts are invited to join. Particulars can be obtained from the C. S. M. Instr. at the Ammunition Factory Gate, Kirkee, or by post.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July, 13.

231. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Coy., during week ending 15th July. Next for duty "J" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day, each week.
232. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Company.—Sundays 16th, 23rd and 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "L" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
233. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits' drills will commence shortly.
234. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants is held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.
235.—Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.
236. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
237. Parade.—"P" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters, at 6-15 p.m., until further notice. Dress.—Drill order, without arms.
"G" Company. There will be a Company parade on Thursday, 13th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana 7-15 a.m. Uniform. Shirts and Shorts.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

July, 12.

663. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 15th July 1916:—
At Head Quarters.—
"A" Company, Friday at 7 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Recruits, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia.—
Physical Training Class, Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
At Satara.—
Satara Dett: Wednesday 7 a.m., Friday 7 a.m., Saturday 5 p.m.
At the Engineering College.—
"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
664. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to Headquarter office two days before hand.
665. Miniature Rifle Club.—Members of the Corps who are desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club should send in their names to the Adjutant.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams in code can no longer be accepted for Abyssinia.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Bundar Abas, Mohomerah and Busrah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

As the English Mail Steamer Salsette is not sailing till the afternoon of the 17th instant, mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on that date. Registered letters will be received up to 11-0 a.m. and parcel up to 10-0 a.m. on that date. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and one attack of cholera on Tuesday. Girgaum and Umarkhadi each reported one attack and one death from plague and Bhuleshwar one attack. The total mortality from all causes was 61 against 50 on the corresponding day of last year and 79 on that of 1914. Of 2,315 rats caught, 14 were found to be infected.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

Owing to the late arrival of the Persian Gulf Mail vessel the sailing on the English Mail Steamer Salsette has been postponed until Monday, the 17th instant. Medical Inspection of passengers will ge held at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon at the Carnac Bunder. All baggage should be sent for shipment to the Carnac Bunder not later than 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Gopal Krishna Kurve, a Hindu boy aged 17, and living in Fanaswadi.
The deceased was found, in his bed on Tuesday, in an unconscious condition, and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died. The cause of death was opium poisoning. A letter was found in Gopal's pocket in which he had asked his uncle to drive the cook Panibai out of the house otherwise the consequences would be bad. He had committed suicide on her account.
A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

TENANTS INJURED BY COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

Yesterday afternoon, the rear wall of a house in Chakla on the third and fourth floors, suddenly collapsed, and falling on the second floor hurried one Tarachand, who was a tenant there. On information being sent to the Municipal Fire Brigade Station on Hornby Road, a party of lascars went to the rescue and Tarachand was taken out and removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained injuries to his chest and head. Another man was also slightly injured. Other tenants had vacated, and nobody lived on the two top floors. The house belonged to Maharaj Jagannathaji Krishnaji of Cutch, Mandvi.

INJURED BY EXPLOSION IN A HUT.

On Tuesday afternoon the neighbours heard a loud explosion in a hut on Carnac Road which was occupied by Laxman Genu aged 28, Devji Dhondu aged 40, and a boarder, Bhagubai. The two former were employed as dock labourers. When the neighbours went there they found Laxman lying unconscious on the floor, bleeding from fresh wounds on his head and stomach. Deoji was slightly wounded on the calf of the right leg and Bhagubai had several small wounds caused by splinters on the right side of her body extending from the shoulder to the knee. Laxman was detained in the G. T. Hospital where they had all been taken. Laxman is unable to make a statement as to the explosion, and the other two deny all knowledge.

FATAL INJURY FROM MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner, Dr. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Banubai, a Hindu girl aged six years who was knocked down by a motor car and injured on the Parel Road on Monday evening last, and succumbed to her injuries at the J. J. Hospital.
Sakubai the mother of the deceased deposed that on Monday last she gave Banubai a pice to buy sweets with and the child went out with her brother; a little later she heard the child was injured by a motor car and taken to the hospital.
Kalia Genu, aged about nine years, the deceased's brother, deposed that the deceased was walking with him on the path by Tata Building. His sister suddenly ran across behind a tram car, and she crossed the road slowly and a motor car knocked her down. She was struck by the wheel on the head, and was taken to the hospital. The car was quickly stopped after the girl was knocked down. The driver was a European.
Dr. D. R. Bardi stated in his opinion death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. Further enquiry, was adjourned.

AFTER-CARE FUND.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

Amount received upto 28th June 1916 Rs. 15,161-12-0. The following sums amounting to Rs. 1,137 have been since received from:—Mr. Henry H. Getty Rs. 50; the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee Rs. 50; Mr. Kassam Ayoob Rs. 15; "Anonymous" Rs. 15; Sir Sassoon David, Bart. Rs. 200; Mr. Rustam S. Powvala Rs. 30; Mrs. H. W. Jamieson Rs. 25; Mr. H. J. Bhabha Rs. 100; Mr. J. H. Eyfe Rs. 50; Mr. R. G. Webb Rs. 30; Mr. G. C. O. Wood Rs. 30; Mr. A. C. Bowden Rs. 10; Mr. T. J. Strangman Rs. 50; Mrs. Brock-Holinshead Rs. 50; Mr. P. W. Monie Rs. 50; Mr. J. D. Smart Rs. 30; Lodge "Truth" Rs. 32; Mr. C. Jairazbhoy Rs. 50; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi Rs. 100; Mr. H. H. Wadia Rs. 15; "Parsee Well-Wisher" Rs. 75; Mr. W. M. Ross Rs. 25; Mr. C. D. Baker Rs. 25; Mr F. J. Page Rs. 30.
Total amount subscribed upto 13th July, 1916, Rs. 16,298-12-0. Minimum amount required Rs. 20,000. Donations will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by Colonel Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., H.M.'s Mint.

SELLING BRASS BEADS AS GOLD ONES

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate two Wagree women named Fatubai and Amratibai, were charged at the direction of Sergeant Clews with attempting to cheat a Hindu woman named Yessodabai in respect of Rs. 5. It was alleged that the accused approached the complainant as if for alms and then told her that they wanted to sell a packet of gold beads which they had found on a rubbish heap. The complainant wishing to see the beads the first accused gave them to her. The accused's demand of Rs. 5 for them roused the complainant's suspicions and she made the accused wait for her and leaving the house by another door brought a police constable who arrested the accused and searched them. A packet of gold beads was discovered on the first accused which on test showed to be made of brass. Both the accused were convicted and the first sentenced to four months' nard labour and the second to two.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Chronicle," "Well-wishers of the Sydenham College" have used some choice language in refuting my letter. They do not say what I have stated about Mr. Tannan, the Banking professor, is wrong. I have mentioned his qualifications; I have asked whether a person of such qualifications should have been appointed to this post; none has replied to that.
In my letter I have said nothing against Mr. Davar. I have only discussed the claims of Mr. B. V. Mehta against those of Mr. Davar, never hinting at the competency or otherwise of the latter.
If a person has superior claims to those of another, the latter has nothing to be ashamed of.
I hope your prospective correspondents, writing on this matter, may adopt more polite and substantial language.
Thanking you for allowing this to be inserted.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE CONCERNED."

Sydenham Hostel, Girgaon.
July 12th, 1916.

[We have received several letters in reply to "Well-wissers of the Sydenham College" but we cannot publish any further correspondence on the subject.—Editor, "B. C."]

PUNJAB COMMISSION WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

The Committee in charge of the Punjab Commission War Fund have recently remitted the third donation of £500 to the Honoray Secretary of Lady Lansdowne's Officers' Families' Fund. The Punjab Commission War Fund has so far subscribed £1,500 to the Officers' Families' Fund and Rs. 3,000 to the St. John Ambulance Association, Punjab Centre.

Colonel Dyson, I.M.S., took over on Wednesday the duties of the Assistant Director, Medical Services, Lahore Divisional area from Colonel Strickland, I.M.S., who has proceeded to Burma to take up the appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

SAMSON CASE.

LAND MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday the hearing of the case was resumed in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust with having received bribes.
Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. D. S. Erulkar, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.
Mr. Maneckji Sheriarji Bharucha, Land Manager, was further cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson. He said that in fact the tenants got an agreement better than what they had before. They were monthly tenants up to that time and they became permanent tenants till the end of 1914, by the new arrangement. Mr. Samson was in favour of making permanent tenures and getting enhanced rents. The accused's opinions had weight with the witness and he adopted his suggestions in most cases though not in all. The accused saw that his opinions weighed with the witness. He also saw that his opinions, supported by the witness were accepted by the Chairman when they went to him.
Mr. Nicholson:—In view of what you have said and in view of the fact that the accused was the only go-between between the Improvement Trust and the tenants, did not this present an opportunity to the accused for being dishonest, if he liked?
Witness:—Yes, if both the accused and the tenants were scoundrels.
The witness, continuing said that this was not one of the opportunities to which he referred in his examination-in-chief. There he referred to valuation work.
In some cases they resorted to a piece of bluff for getting higher rents from the tenants. Mr. Samson knew this. In some cases the accused had suggested bluff. The witness had admitted to the Chairman that in some cases they had used bluff.
The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED THEFT OF S. AND T. STORES.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Shaw charged John G. Smith, Inspector, R. I. M., Thomas Robert Earle, Sergeant, Thomas Herbert Guest, Sergeant, and Ignatius D. Furtado, store foreman, with the theft of goods, valued at Rs. 1,870, belonging to the Supply and Transport Corps. Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., assisted by Inspectors Jeffries and Doran, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, defended Smith, and Mr. N. N. Saher defended Guest and Furtado.
Mr. L. Ackroyd, a Customs Preventive Officer, cross-examined by Mr. Saher, said there was nothing surprising to see sergeants and others moving about the docks. A person going from No. 7 to No. 12 shed, could see him or be seen by him.
Mr. Vardon, a Customs Preventive Officer, cross-examined by Mr. Saher, said that when he first saw Furtado following the carts the latter was about thirty yards from him.
M. Rozario, a tally clerk, cross-examined by Earle, said the sugar contained in the three bags which he took to him from Sampson, a tally clerk, was hospital and not ration sugar. It was surplus sugar. He also brought from the unloading to the rum section 18 or 19 bags of sugar. Witness was shown a voucher referring to the bags in which the number put down was 22. He now said he took to Earle's section 22 bags besides the three surplus bags of sugar. On the day he was arrested there was lying in Earle's section one bag of sugar which was melted. There was also a half bag of thick, lump sugar lying near broken bits of biscuits. He did not see a third bag there.
Daniel Sampson, tally clerk, cross examined by Earle, said that during the last seven months or so his average monthly income had been Rs. 80 to Rs. 85. He saved Rs. 30 every month. Out of about Rs. 200 that he had thus saved he had purchased for himself only one gold ring worth Rs. 25. It was not true that during these seventh months he had purchased jewellery worth Rs. 700 or Rs. 900. He had not told anyone that he had done so.
The further hearing of the case was adjourned to-day.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB CASE.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The further hearing of the suit brought by Nogendra Nath Dey against the Secretary and the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club was resumed to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri.
Budhu, a riding boy, who was alleged to have been bribed by the plaintiff, was recalled and cross-examined. He said he was dismissed by Mr. Scott. The defence did not call any other witness and Sir S. P. Sinha addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. He proposed to enumerate the grounds on which the plaintiff's case must fail. First of all the plaintiff's case was not a bona-fide one brought to vindicate the rights of the public with regard to the Calcutta Maidan. The second point was with regard to the plaintiff's titles. It was admitted that the property was vested in the Crown but there was a trust. It was not established who created that trust. The plaintiff relied on a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Government to some military authorities where it was said that the Calcutta Maidan was held in some sort of trust. That was a correspondence between two parties each seeking certain benefits to the exclusion of the other. It was not a good title. That was the first part of the case.
The second part was a claim for damages for libel. If the plaintiff failed in the first part any claim for damages founded on his exclusion necessarily failed. The plaintiff put down Rs. 7,000 as damages in respect of exclusion from the race meetings. If the defendants had power to exclude him from race meetings then that portion of damage failed. The next was the damages for defamation by the publication of the notice in the Racing Calendar. One notice was that the plaintiff had been warned off and the second was that any person carrying on betting transactions with a person warned off would be immediately excluded. The second notice did not refer to the plaintiff. The first notice meant that the plaintiff had been guilty of conduct which the Stewards considered improper and which they were entitled to penalise by warning him off the race course. It did not mean that the plaintiff had been guilty of bribery. The notice as it stood, did not mean that the plaintiff had been guilty of improper conduct. It meant he had done something or omitted to do something which the Stewards considered wrong under the rules. Even if the notice could be held to be defamatory the publication was privileged as it was the duty of the Stewards to publish the fact he was warned off.
Continuing, Sir S. P. Sinha said that the Turf Club had certain functions to perform towards such portion of the public which took part in racing and the Club had authorised those duties to a body of gentlemen called the Stewards of the Turf Club. Under their rules it was the duty of the Stewards to make enquiry into such matters as affected discipline and purity in matters of racing and to publish this decision in the Racing Calendar so as to bring it to the knowledge of those persons who took part in racing, that some particular men were dangerous to deal with in matters of racing. In conclusion. Counsel submitted that on facts his Lordship could not but come to the conclusion that the bicycle did not pass from the plaintiff to the riding boy as a sale but as a bribe and therefore the publication was in no way libellous nor could the Turf Club be mulcted in damages.
Mr. Zorab, for the plaintiff, urged the right of the plaintiff to a free access to the race course and secondly the defendants were not entitled to exclude him. He said that 22 and 23 Victoria authorised the Secretary of State simply to "sell and dispose" of the property of the Crown. The Secretary of State might dispose of a property by way of sale and in no other way. It limited that power of the Secretary of State to a sale without giving him power to lease. Counsel next submitted that the so-called base of the Turf Club was not a lease. There were two necessary elements in every lease. First the right to exclusive possession and the second a certain term for a number of years or other fixed period. This lease stated that the rent of that portion of the Maidan was only one gold mohur a year, if demanded. That was a ridiculous rent for such a valuable property.
Mr. Justice Chaudhuri:—That is not a matter which I can go into. You had better represent that to the British Parliament (Laughter.)
After dealing with various classes of lease counsel submitted the Turf Club had no right to keep out any member of the public from any part of the race course. The plaintiff was entitled to have access to the whole of the land and every part of it and was also entitled to use it. Counsel then dealt in detail the right of the public to the use of the Calcutta maidan and had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

MRS. BESANT AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

PUNJAB PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 11.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Commenting on the Bombay Government Order against Mrs. Besant the "Punjabee" says:—"If Mrs. Besant has really acted in the manner alleged, it ought not to be difficult for the Government to specify her acts and effectively silence public criticism. Similarly, if the Government has evidence before it to show she intends acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety it has nothing to lose and everything to gain by taking the public into its confidence. Great as is the regard in which Mrs. Besant is held, the people's regard for their own safety and that of the Government which gives them protection is immensely greater and if the Government of Bombay could really show that Mrs. Besant was a dangerous person, we are perfectly certain that however painful the revelation might be to them, the people would not say a word against the Government's action." The paper adds:—In absence of a convincing evidence to the contrary there will, we are convinced, be very general feeling that the Order issued by the Bombay Government against Mrs. Besant is even a greater blunder than the action of the Madras Government against Mrs. Besant under the Press Act."
The "Tribune" says, if her Home Rule propaganda, which is strictly within legal bounds, is considered dangerous, we should have been glad to have a candid statement to that effect. If otherwise, we are at a loss to guess what else it could be. In any case we consider the order is drastic and is evidently based on information which is supplied by secret agents of the Government. Doubtless, Mrs. Besant will do nothing to embarrass the Government though their action against her is injurious to her and is probably based on a misconception of her real objects and activities but the Indians will sympathise deeply with Mrs. Besant whose activities they know are lawful and whose loyalty is undoubted.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Referring to the Bombay Government Order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering or residing in that Presidency the "Englishman" says that no one can have followed her recent activities without feeling that the tone and substance of her speeches and articles might do a great deal of harm. The patience of the Government is being exhausted and the recent orders of the Madras and Bombay Governments show that the Provinces that have suffered her most are beginning to realise that a limit must be placed to her activities.

AN UNWISE POLICY.

The "Bengalee" says Mrs. Besant's writings are calculated to arouse patriotic enthusiasm but we fail to see how they are at all a menace to public safety. We cannot help thinking that the Government is pursuing a very unwise policy in regard to Mrs. Besant. The Order will cast a halo round her name and fame and defeat every object which the Government may have in view.
The "Patrika" says that the Order will fall like a thunderbolt on the people of India. No one could dream that any Government would go to the length the Bombay Government has done. When the security was taken from her, there was something like a consternation in India, but this time the whole country will be stunned.

ARAB REBELLION.

KARACHI ANJUMAN ZIA-UL-ISLAM'S INDIGNATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

The managing committee of the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, Karachi, expresses its profound abhorrence and deep indignation at the rebellious action of the Sheriff of Mecca in beseiging the sacred places of Islam and rendering them thereby a field of warfare and bloodshed so strictly forbidden by Islam and considers the Sheriff and his supporters the enemies of Islam.

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins *versus* Mrs. Annie Besant

Mr. Jenkins says in *The Times of India*:—

"The point to which I wish to draw attention is that in the book under consideration what is left to the imagination and the way in which it is so left are as important, and as it seems to me, objectionable, as what is actually stated in set terms."

"It is an amusing attempt. The permission to the British traders to reside in India was not pregnant with ruin to the Mughal throne. India was not 'prosperous and wealthy before the East India Company came,' then why did it want to trade with her and keep out all rivals? It did not 'reduce India to poverty'; but the evidence is overwhelming."—*New India*.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 13, 1916.

"NO FUTURE."

It is reported that a few months ago General von Hindenberg discussing the then war situation remarked of the Central Alliance, "We have a brilliant present but no future." Is it too much to say that even the brilliant present has well-ceased to exist since the Russian victories in Galicia, the turning of the tables on the Italian front and the news to-day that the British have now established themselves in all the first line German positions on the front on which they commenced their offensive twelve days ago, while the French in the adjoining sector are about to launch their assaults on the last line. We have never encouraged undue optimism but we are not so paralysed by the events, the disappointments, of the past that we are unable to take a reasonable view of the immediate future, which seems to us brilliantly in favour of the Allies. There has always been a great deal of nonsense published in the English press about the state of public opinion in Germany, both by the optimistic and the pessimistic sections and the wise man takes it all very cautiously. But there is one thing the Germans have never before been guilty of, and that is to allow any sort of bad news or comment to go to the neutral press from their own country regarding their part and position in the war. The fact that the German Censor has passed the gloomy reflections of Herr von Wiegand and allowed them to appear in the New York papers is not without significance. Herr von Wiegand refers to the "thin anaemic line of Hindenberg, Leopold, Linsingen and Rothmer fighting against almost overwhelming odds."

The events of the last few weeks have in fact decided the future of the war. The failure of the French offensive at Verdun and its costly and reckless persistence deprived Hindenberg and his fellow-generals in the East of any hope of resisting for long any substantial Russian offensive in the Northern area, much less the possibility of conducting an offensive themselves. The hammer blows of General Brusiloff cut short the Austrian offensive in the Trentino and once and for all stopped the further movement of troops from East to West. The sudden commencement of the dreaded Anglo-French offensive in the West has precluded all possibility of the reverse process. The situation, which we have over and over again, pointed out during the last few months, as being on the eve of development has in fact developed and Germany and Austria have commitments on all the fronts overwhelmingly greater than they are able to meet. Finally the Battle of Horn Reef has had the most profound effect on the war in every department. Apart from the purely naval aspect,—the definite closing of the door in the North Sea, etc.,—it removed Hindenberg's last hope of the assistance which might have made the commencement of a great offensive in the Riga region possible. And it has had another effect which is not widely appreciated. It may be remembered that, when Colonel Churchill complained of the number of active troops detained in England, the Premier replied that no more were kept at Home than was necessary to provide against invasion and it was implied that that was a pretty large number. The War Office has never shared the confidence of the Admiralty in regard to the threat of invasion and has always insisted, perhaps rightly on the necessity of being prepared for that contingency. The recent naval victory has made it possible for a considerably increased number of British troops to be thrown into the struggle on the Western Front where the British superiority in numbers must continue to increase. We may have the utmost confidence that there will be no cessation to the offensive that has been so favourably begun.

There is thus no reason to sneer at the reports which reach us from Germany *via* Holland and other neutral countries, as to the grave view which the German public take of the present situation. It is folly to pretend that the moment has not arrived when it must be inevitably impressed upon them that the outlook is gloomy. And we can well believe that their outlook has changed from "one of confidence to one of the deepest anxiety." There is no reason of course, to rush from this to the conclusion that we are about to witness a sudden collapse of the German people. They will resist stubbornly to the last and the Allies have perhaps a long way to go yet. But that again, is no reason why we should listen to the daily pessimist, whose bogey imagination conjures up a submarine merchant navy because one submarine of a size which was known to exist and exists in our own navy has reached New York at this late hour,—a very belated achievement indeed. We wonder how many have failed! These sporadic achievements mean nothing in a broad view of the war. If a dozen of these vessels succeeded in reaching America and bringing back cargoes of foodstuffs or war materials their effect on the general pressure of the blockade would be only trifling. And the effect on the military situation is nil. Hindenberg was right. There is no future!

A BELATED DESPATCH.

Apart from the questions why so important a document should have been withheld from the Indian public for so unconscionably long a period and what exact purpose is intended to be served by its sudden disclosure just now, it is extremely doubtful whether the long and laboured apologia of the Government of India for persisting in its present practice of assessing lands, will carry conviction with it. Indeed, the disappointment will be keen that even so wideawake a Liberal statesman as Lord Morley was persuaded by the Government of India, in view of the then experimental stage of the Councils reform scheme, to postpone "for the present" taking action on the lines suggested by the Decentralisation Commission. It will be observed that Lord Morley did not traverse the various objections raised by Simla against the proposed change, but that he simply agreed to shelve the proposal "for the present." The bureaucratic clock generally moves slowly, but it must seem to the public that by shelving the despatch for six years, and then heaving it at the head of an astonished public the Government have moved the hands of the clock so many years ahead, making it appear that the arguments for postponing action "for the present" still hold good.

The Government make a great point of the alleged fact that it does not appear from the record of the evidence taken by the Commission that the proposal to embody the general principles of assessment in provincial legislatures was recommended to them by any of the witnesses examined, or that they made any attempt to elicit any opinion on the subject. Even if such were the case, the Government of India cannot be unaware of the fact that for nearly half a century the land assessment system of this country has been the target of attacks, not only at the hands of Indian publicists of standing, but also of several impartial Englishmen as well, including members of Government. Every session of the Indian National Congress, since its start in the eighties, has exposed its fundamental unsoundness and injuriousness. Every Legislative Council has been the scene of heated discussions on the subject, and even so imperious a Viceroy as Lord Curzon felt it necessary to enter the lists in an open controversy over it raised by the late Mr. R. C. Dutt. Mr. Dutt's arguments have remained unanswerable to the present day. In their despatch the Government of India refer to Mr. Dutt's contentions, but they are hardly able to meet them. On the other hand, the arguments of Government only strengthen Mr. Dutt's case. Mr. Dutt urged the necessity of a modification of the present system on two main grounds: First, that there is no fixity in regard to the amount of assessment payable by the ryot; and second, that there is no legal redress against over-assessment. The way Government brush aside these two charges is hardly convincing. As Mr. Dutt pointed out the absence of fixty in the rate of assessment on the one side engenders great uncertainty in the mind of the ryot regarding the fruit of his labours, and leads to excessive demands from the settlement officials, on the other. But the Government would appear to be of the opinion that the effect of fixing the standard by legislative enactment would inevitably be to make the methods of assessment more strict. They observe:—

"There is a natural tendency, especially in times of financial pressure, to regard with jealousy assessments below the standard as an unnecessary sacrifice of the dues of the State. If the standards were laid down by law we have little doubt that this tendency would be stimulated. . . Moderation in assessments depends on the spirit in which settlement officers approach their work. It cannot be inculcated by law. On the contrary, if the law set up a definite, legal standard, pressure would be put upon the settlement officers to work up to that standard and the general considerations in favour of moderation would tend to be outweighed more than at present by arguments based on the legal rights of the State and the interests of the General Taxpayer."

Arguments of this nature can cut both ways, for, with or without a limit, the tendency of the over-zealous officer will ever be towards over-assessment and it will be only a question of choosing the lesser evil. The average ryot, we are sure, will rather choose the prospect of submitting to official screwing-up with the assurance of reaching a limit of such pressure, than one of unlimited pressure from a "ma bap" settlement officer. However, all such tendency towards over-strictness can be effectively checked if safeguards are provided, enabling the aggrieved ryot to challenge the official estimates of the yeild of lands. This brings us to the objection of the Government to any legal safeguards. We are told "Government would never surrender to the civil courts its jurisdiction over land-revenue assessments," and Government quote approvingly the following dictum of Sir Antony Macdonnell laid down in December 1900:—

"The rule under which the Government takes only one half of the assets is a rule which Government has imposed on itself and it cannot allow any agency which it creates or maintains to judge between itself and the revenue tax-payer. It is on the Government that the responsibility must rest of determining how the rule should be applied in cases of a class or an individual. It would be an unfortunate day, for the country if the Government were to divest itself of this responsibility and place upon the civil courts the responsibility which it has hitherto exercised itself, and which it alone can exercise with due regard to the public interests and yet with the leniency which the circumstances of time or place may call for."

The principle here enunciated is one of the most extraordinary character and reduces the position of the State in India to one of absolutism. We have been told that the Government claim to assess land in this country is based on the principle of state-ownership of land under ancient Hindu monarchies. But, as was pointed out by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar at the Town Hall meeting last week, under the ancient Hindu law, the ryot could sue the ruler if the assessment was exorbitant. Hence, the objection of the Government to submit its decisions in matters of assessment to impartial civil tribunals cannot be sustained on ancient practice. Nor does the present practice in regard to the State's purchase of private land for public purposes, and such other compulsory transactions between the State and the private individual, lend support to the practice in assessment of land revenue. If the present civil courts of the land are unsuited to hear assessment claims, special tribunals might be constituted in each district or province to adjudicate between the State and the ryot. But the present practice, in which the State poses as the plaintiff, the defendant and the judge as occasion suits, cannot be upheld as just and equitable.

Notes of the Day.

Revelations in the Reichstag.

A very noisy meeting of the Reichstag just before its adjournment took place in mail week, when a Socialist deputy, Herr Hoffmann, attempted to raise inquiries into the profit-mongering of certain commercial concerns. He began by expressing his relief to find that Herr von Batocki was under the control of the Reichstag, and, in the name of the Socialist faction, Herr Hoffmann went on to say that they greeted him with frank and downright distrust, and were waiting to see what he would do

We are reckoning on his joining hands with a preying food industry and a profit-mongering agriculture. Indeed, it looks as though the dictator is already being dictated to. Else how could the Government permit the War Leather Association to make a surplus of between three and three-and-half-million pounds Don't say that the surplus flows into the Imperial Exchequer. The war associations were not founded for the purpose of burdening the nation with the worst kind of indirect taxes in this manner.

But there are still worse examples. The Association for the utilisation of barley was founded seven months ago with a capital of £15,000. To-day this sum has increased to £750,000. £200,000 is invested in war loan and £550,000 divided as profits among the 26 founders. The United Pomeranian Dairies made a usurious profit of 200 per cent in 1915 on a capital of £5,000.

Where, then, do we get the courage to revile the unscrupulous American capitalists? They fleece foreign nations, but German capitalists are preying on their own people!

Naturally these revelations caused tremendous agitation in the Reichstag.

The Eighty Club on Post-War Problems.

Members of the Eighty Club, writes the "Manchester Guardian," are being invited by the Committee to join in a scheme for the study of problems after the war. Four groups have been constituted to deal with the different sets of questions.

The first group will study Imperial relations. It will be presided over by Lord Bryce, and Mr. MacCallum Scott will be the chairman. The second group will deal with Imperial defence, under the presidency of Lord Haldane, who has been closely connected with the organisation of Imperial Defence so far as it has gone. Of this group Mr. Cecil Beck will be the chairman. The third group, dealing with trade policy and finance, will be presided over by Lord Gladstone, and Mr. J. E. Spender will be its chairman. The fourth group, which will study the problems arising out of the return of the army to civil life and questions of education, will be presided over by Lord Beauchamp, and Sir John Barran will be its chairman. It is proposed that each group shall study its subject systematically and collect facts and books for the use of the members of the club.

Cannot the Presidency Association of this city and similar bodies in other parts of the country undertake some such work which is as necessary in India as in England, if not more so?

Suez Canal in War Time.

The Suez Canal ever since the outbreak of war, has bulked large in the public mind and the annual report of the Council of the Canal Company throws considerable light on the manner in which this famous waterway has been affected by the war. During the year 1915, 3,708 ships representing a net tonnage of 15,266,155 tons passed through the Canal. This, in comparison with 1914, is a decrease of 1,094 passages and 4,143,340 tons,—21.35 per cent.,—and in comparison with 1913, the last normal years, a decrease of 1,877 passages and 4,767,729 tons,—23.80 per cent. In the traffic of 1913 the German, Austrian and Turkish flags contributed 1,047 ships of 4,234,765 tons to the traffic of the Canal. This traffic, which represented over 21 per cent. of the total in the year named, has of course entirely disappeared and it is to its disappearance that the decline recorded in 1915 is due. As regards the time occupied by steamers in transit, the report shows that the average period, which was 16 hours and 11 minutes in 1914, rose to 17 hours and 58 minutes last year. The enhancement was, as might have been expected, caused by the measures which the military authorities found it necessary to adopt in the interests of safety. The receipts of the Canal fell by nearly 24 per cent., but this did not at all affect the dividend paid to the shareholders, thanks to the large surplus profits carried forward from the previous year,—though an increase of 50 centimes per ton in the Canal dues, was decided upon in order to prevent any further decline in the Company's revenue.

Lungs for the City.

One of the legacies of the past *laissez faire* policy in the development of this city has been that every available space has been grabbed for building purposes with the result that the most congested parts of the city, which need them most, have no recreation grounds for the children. This has been a standing reproach to a city, which in other respects justly claims to be ahead of others in the country in providing amenities for its citizens. Much has lately been written and spoken about this, though many an excellent opportunity of removing the reproach, at least to a certain extent, has not been availed of on financial and other extraneous grounds. The decision of the Improvement Trust at their meeting on Tuesday to set aside a fairly large open area on Sandhurst Road as a recreation ground for children is, therefore, very welcome. The boon is, indeed, a temporary one. Yet there is no reason why,—as long as it lasts,—it should not, as Mr. Wacha said, be made attractive to the children.

Control of War Charities.

A question that is not without its interest in this country where we have innumerable war relief funds is about to be solved satisfactorily in England. According to an English contemporary the report of the Home Office Committee on the Control of Charities is now in its final form, and awaits signature. When signed, it will be laid before Mr. Samuel and immediately afterwards published. The most important recommendations, according to the same journal, are believed to be that a Central Board should be created to control the management of all war relief funds. That some system of control is really needed has widely been recognised and in France they have it already. The Minister of the Interior, corresponding more or less to the British Home Secretary, supervises and controls all war charities in France. It is not so much a question of looking after fraudulent charities, which the police can well manage. It is rather a question of a public audit of such funds, to see that salaries and expenses do not absorb an excessive proportion of the money collected. That is very important.

"PREJUDICIAL TO PUBLIC SAFETY."

The following order has been served on Mrs. Besant:—

Whereas in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council there are reasonable grounds for believing that Mrs. Annie Besant has acted, and is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to public safety, now therefore the Governor-in-Council, in exercise of powers conferred by Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published in Notification of the Government of India in Legislative Department No. 36 dated 9th December, 1915, is pleased to direct that the said Mrs. Besant shall not enter and shall not reside or remain in the province of Bombay pending further orders of Government and the said Mrs. Besant is hereby informed that if she knowingly disobeys this order, she will be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and will also be liable to a fine.

By
Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council.
L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.
Dated this 29th of June, 1916.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon arrived in Bombay yesterday evening. His Excellency alighted at the Byculla Station at about 7-30 p.m. and motored to Government House.

His Excellency Lord Pentland in his October tour on his way down from Ootacamund will probably visit the Anamalais, the fishing stations, and Chettynaad.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, has been pleased to accept the nomination of the Presidentship of the 16th Bombay Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad.

The Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad has elected Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad as President of the Gujarat Educational Conference which is to be held in October at the time of the Provincial Conference.

INTELLIGENT BUT NOT INTELLECTUAL.

Rev. R. J. Campbell, reviewing Father Martindale's life of Robert Hugh Benson, in the "Christian Commonwealth," says:—

"Father Martindale has achieved a notable feat in portraying so well the Anglicanism in which his subject was reared. He is fair, even generous, in his treatment of it. But neither he nor anyone else will ever be able to show that in leaving it Benson ever passed through such a crisis as Newman and many lesser men on the theological side of things. The crisis was mainly emotional and temperamental.

"For the simple fact remains that Benson was an intelligent, but not an intellectual, man, an artist and impressionist rather than a thinker. He never probed anything to the bottom, and ardent propagandist though he was, he was always more inclined to foreclose on an inquirer's doubts than to meet them. He could not understand them, having none himself.

"In some respects his ignorance was positively startling. He might never have heard of Biblical criticism, nor did he ever show the least interest in it. As far as scientific apologetic was concerned, he was sublimely indifferent to all the issues involved. We are here shown that even Bishop Gore shocked him in his Mirfield days by his frank statement of certain elementary facts of New Testament scholarship; and there is no evidence that he ever opened a book to see whether his preceptor might be right."

The Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 7,136-13-11.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

BRITISH VICTORY.

FIRST LINE ENTIRELY CAPTURED.

FURTHER RUSSIAN GAINS.

ITALIAN PRESSURE NOW TELLING.

After ten days' and nights' continuous fighting the British have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards. Prisoners exceed 7,500.

Contalmaison was stormed by British infantry and recaptured with great gallantry. Further east, several lines of trenches in Mametz Wood were also stormed and the greater part of the position occupied.

French experts estimate that over 30 German divisions are facing the British.

The French are now preparing for the second part of their offensive south of the Somme. They are in contact on a front of three and a half miles with the enemy's last line defending the Somme valley.

Fighting continues on the Stokhod and the Russians have repulsed large enemy forces north-west of Kimpolung.

Violent scenes have occurred in the Hungarian Parliament, arising from Opposition attacks on incompetent Austrian commanders.

In consequence of the Italian pressure in the Trentino, the Austrians have been obliged to recall troops on their way to the eastern front.

A German paper states that a company has been formed for building submarine cargo boats similar to the Deutschland.

The Earl of Crawford has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Friday, the 4th August, has been appointed a day of intercession in connection with the war and requisite informal facilities will be given to all Government employees who desire to attend any special religious service which may be held on that day by the Christian or other communities, either by the temporary closing of offices or by granting leave of absence to the persons concerned to cover the time occupied by the service.

FIRST LINE ENTIRELY CARRIED.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN DEFENCES COMPLETE.

OVERWHELMING ODDS

"ENEMY'S THIN ANAEMIC LINE."

A GERMAN-AMERICAN REVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

The German-American propagandist von Wiegand in a despatch published in New York is permitted by the German censor to refer to "the thin anaemic line of Hindenburg, Leopold, Linsingen and Bothmer, fighting against almost overwhelming odds. The Russians are well fed, whereas the Germans' food is lacking in strength-giving properties."

The development of the Russian attack in the direction of Kovel bears out Wiegand's description of the thin enemy line.

The Russian General Kaledine, commanding on the Styr, withdrew his troops a few miles till he was amply supplied with munitions, then struck a blow in conjunction with General Lesh further north, from which the enemy, weakened by sending reinforcements southwards to oppose General Lechitzky, reeled and soon fled in disorder, burning villages and huge supplies of stores to screen their retreat.

The passage of the Stokhod takes the Russians across the last natural obstacle to Kovel.

FIGHTING ON STOKHOD CONTINUES.

ENEMY REPULSED NORTH-WEST OF KIMPOLUNG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 12.

The communiqué states that fighting on the Stokhod continues.

The Russians north-west of Kimpolung have repulsed large enemy forces.

The Russians are pressing on in the Caucasus.

ENEMY STRIVING DESPERATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, July 11

A communiqué says:—Fighting continues in the Stokhod region, the enemy striving desperately. His aeroplanes were flying behind our lines, dropping numerous bombs and using machine guns. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

"INCOMPETENT AUSTRIAN COMMANDERS."

VIOLENT SCENES IN HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

A Milan telegram states that violent scenes have occurred in the Hungarian Parliament, arising from Opposition attacks on incompetent Austrian commanders.

GERMAN STEAMERS CAPTURED IN BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Russians in the Baltic have captured the German steamers Lissabon and Worms of five thousand and nine thousand tons respectively.

THE MACEDONIAN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Balkans are the only stationary front. Mr. Ward Price's latest report seems designed to convey an impression that the Salonika forces' sole concern is keeping cool despite the weather.

The "Central News" Paris correspondent says, according to a Salonika telegram General Sarrail spent five hours in an aeroplane inspecting the enemy's dispositions.

A Berne wireless message says Rumania has refused a Teuton invitation to a conference of the Danubian Powers.

LORD SELBORNE'S SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.

The Earl of Crawford has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture.

GREAT BRITISH ACHIEVEMENT.

FIRST SYSTEM OF DEFENCE COMPLETELY CAPTURED.

TEN DAYS' AND NIGHTS' CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 11.

General Haig reports that after ten days' and nights' continuous fighting our troops completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards.

The German defence system consisted of numerous continuous lines of fire with support reserve trenches extending to various depths, ranging from two to four thousand yards, including five strongly fortified villages and numerous heavily wired and entrenched woods, and a large number of immensely strong redoubts. The capture of each of these treaches represented an important operation. All are now in our hands.

The German success in Trones wood was of short duration as we recaptured nearly the whole wood. Apart from guns hidden in debris we captured in these operations 26 field guns, one naval gun and a heavy howitzer. Prisoners exceed 7,500.

CONTALMAISON RETAKEN BY BRITISH.

TRENCHES CAPTURED IN MAMETZ WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 11.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—

Our infantry has retaken Contalmaison by assault. A strong German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss. We stormed, further east, several lines of trenches in Mametz Wood, the greater part of which is now in our possession. We have captured here a heavy howitzer and three field-guns. Heavy fighting continues in Trones Wood.

We took 189 unwounded prisoners including a battalion commander at Contalmaison. The whole village is now in our hands. We took 296 unwounded prisoners in Mametz Wood. One of our aeroplanes has been shot down by a direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun and three other machines have not returned.

LATER.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters wires:—Yesterday's British successes were most important. The storming of Contalmaison was performed with great gallantry. Our infantry has pushed steadily through Mametz Wood where it is understood our position is most satisfactory.

30 GERMAN DIVISIONS FACE BRITISH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

French experts estimate that over 30 German divisions are facing the British and that two fresh divisions from Germany are attacking Verdun.

SECOND STAGE OF FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

OPERATIONS AGAINST ENEMY'S LAST LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

The French are now preparing for the second part of their offensive south of the Somme. They are in contact on a front of three and a half miles with the enemy's last line defending the Somme valley, which is three-quarters of a mile wide and is bordered with ponds. The Germans have strengthened this naturally powerful position by bridgeheads, therefore it can only be reduced by operations demanding preparation. It seems that these operations, says a French semi-official report, will be carried out in a few days.

QUIET ON FRENCH FRONT.

AERIAL SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 12.

A communiqué says:—The day was comparatively quiet on both banks of the Somme.

The Germans, on the right of the Meuse, after several fruitless and costly attempts, gained a lodgment in the Damloup battery and some elements of our line in Fumin wood. A very fierce bombardment continues on the right of the Meuse and a moderate cannonade on the left of the Meuse.

There were 14 combats in air in the Somme region on the 10th instant. Four enemy machines were badly hit by machine guns and dived abruptly. A French pilot brought back a burning machine into our lines and landed in safety. Our air squadrons dropped 220 bombs on various stations on Monday night.

LEFT OF THE MEUSE.

ENEMY ATTACK FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 11.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—On both sides of the Somme the night was calm. South of the Somme, since July 9th, we have taken 1,300 prisoners.

On the left of the Meuse after intense bombardment the Germans attacked from Fleury to the east of Lechenois and gained a footing in Lechenois Wood and east of Fumin, but were immediately ejected.

Our barrage and machine-gun fire elsewhere broke attacks. In Lorraine the enemy penetrated first-line elements east of Reillon on a front of two-hundred metres.

FRENCH TACTICS IN PRESENT OFFENSIVE.

INSPIRED BY LESSONS OF CHAMPAGNE AND VERDUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" says, the tactics of the Verdun battle were inspired by the lessons of the last big French offensive in Champagne. The lessons of Verdun in their turn inspired the tactics of the Somme. After the heavy artillery had pounded the trenches for an hour, it ceased fire. Then the 75's plastered the approaches to a selected slice of a trench with shrapnel, under cover of which the trench raiding party advanced and, if the artillery damage was sufficient, summoned the main body.

At Verdun this plan proved a costly failure But the Verdun front was smaller and naturally and artificially better fortified. Moreover, the failing quality of the German troops rendered massed attacks necessary, whereas the morale of the French infantry was sufficient to enable them to advance in scattered formations against the strongest positions under the heaviest fire.

CHANGED OUTLOOK OF GERMAN PEOPLE.

CONFIDENCE GIVES PLACE TO DEEPEST ANXIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rotterdam correspondent says, the outlook of the German people has changed in the last four days from one of confidence to one of the deepest anxiety. It was first believed that the Western offensive had failed since the German line remained unbroken. Now the whole country is suddenly awakened. It is not only the general public that is alarmed, in Government and higher military circles at Berlin the future is regarded, if not with gloom, with serious forebodings.

The correspondent mentions various signs that the public are being prepared for bad news. The censorship no longer prevents discussion of the food question. Pessimistic harvest reports are published.

MAJOR MORAHT ON GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

The "Daily News" correspondent at Rotterdam wires to the same effect and quotes Major Moraht as writing, "On the West, as everywhere else, the great question for us is the staving off of a decisive defeat."

TRENTINO CAMPAIGN.

ITALIAN SQUEEZE TELLING.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

ROME, July 12.

The communiqué reports that in consequence of Italian pressure in the Trentino the Austrians have been obliged to recall troops already on their way to the Eastern front.

GEN. CADORNA'S DIFFICULTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

"The Times" military correspondent who has visited the Italian front is of opinion that General Cadorna needs only a superior force and guns to break the Isonzo front. He will succeed when circumstances permit the devotion of his whole attention to this front.

SUBMARINE TRADERS.

GERMAN COMPANY FORMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, July 12.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that the Deutschland is one of several submarine cargoboats being built by a company formed by the North German Lloyd and the Deutsche Bank.

The paper states that another, christened the Bremen, has left harbour.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

"UNARMED FREIGHT CARRIER."

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Treasury Department has advised the State Department that the Deutschland was an unarmed freight carrier, which cannot be converted for offence without extensive structural changes.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

"The Times" New York correspondent says according to her bill of health the Deutschland's net tonnage is 414.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUGUST HOLIDAY BEING CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

It is understood that a Bill will be introduced to obviate Mr. Lloyd George seeking re-election. It is believed that Mr. Lloyd George is considering the question of making an appeal to munition workers to postpone the August holiday until September.

CONFERENCE OF RULING PRINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

An informal conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs will be held at Delhi on the 30th October and the following days for the discussion of certain matters connected with their States.

A HEARTLESS CHEAT SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 12.

Mr. A. R. Cox, District Magistrate, today disposed of the case in which Inspector Smith prosecuted H. J. W. Walker on the charges of cheating and using a forged document. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the charge of forgery, six months for cheating, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo an additional three months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine if realised, will be paid to the complainant. Both the sentences to run concurrently.

In the course of his judgment Mr. Cox after setting out the facts of the case stated that it was difficult to have the slightest sympathy for the accused, and said his deed in the present case showed him to be a hypocritical imposter and a heartless cheat. That he was no novice to that course of misbehaviour was seen by the fact admitted by him that he was only three years ago convicted for forgery and cheating by the Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. The Magistrate considered the accused was a danger to society and that he should be given an exemplary punishment.

PREMIER ON MILITARY SITUATION.

FABRIC OF THE EMPIRE.

"WILL HAVE TO BE REFASHIONED."

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In a speech of world-wide interest—though delivered in a village hall—the Prime Minister addressed his East Fife constituents at Ladybank on June 14.

Mr. Asquith began by reminding the meeting that it was more than two years since he last addressed his constituents—an unprecedented gap in the history of their connection which, as the chairman had reminded them, had now an existence of over 30 years. On that occasion (April 1914) he was seeking re-election in consequence of his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State for War. He was again, under very different conditions, for the moment discharging the duties of that office.

No one knows (Mr. Asquith continued), no one can know, as well as I do with what ceaseless and boundless self-devotion Lord Kitchener served his country from the first day of the war to the day of his death. (Cheers.) With the rare exception of the times when one or other of us was abroad I saw him practically during the whole of that period every week-day, sometimes two or even three times a day. He was not by nature and temperament an optimist, but in the darkest moments of anxiety and discouragement I have never known his courage quail or his nerve give way. (Hear, hear.)

HIS ILL-INFORMED CRITICISM.

He was not in the least degree a vain or a self-satisfied man; but he was more sensitive than the world knew to outside criticism often ill-informed, sometimes ill-natured. It is some consolation to me, on sustaining an irreparable personal loss, to remember that in this respect the last week of his life was one of the happiest. The debate which I know was very satisfying to him in the House of Commons, was followed by his now historic meeting with a large number of its members. At our last talk together on the eve of his departure for Russia, he spoke to me, almost with the gaiety of a schoolboy, of his enjoyment of this friendly encounter with some of his most persistent and formidable critics. (Cheers.)

As he rose to take his leave, when we shook hands, and I wished him luck on his voyage, it was impossible to connect that imposing figure, that magnificent embodiment of virile force and resolution, with any thought of mortality. Yet, in the plentitude of his power, he was going forth straight from his home to find what was in many ways an enviable end. Even now I find it difficult to realise that he has gone, leaving a place in our national life that no one else can fill, and a memory that will last as long as the British Empire. (Cheers.)

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S OFFER OF HELP TO THE FRENCH.

If we survey the various theatres there is in my judgment at this moment much to inspire both admiration and hope. (Cheers.) The Russian advance—(cheers)—is one of the most brilliant feats that have been accomplished in the war. (Cheers.)

The Italians are making, with indomitable spirit, a determined and every day more effective resistance to the Austrian onset; and nothing can exceed the valour and the resource with which our gallant Allies in France are maintaining, after a struggle which has now lasted for months, the defence of Verdun. (Cheers.)

Our French Allies have known from the first that Sir Douglas Haig was not only ready but eager to render them help whenever and wherever and in whatsoever shape they desired—(cheers)—and their illustrious commander—(loud cheers)—has recognised in the most handsome terms the promptitude and zeal with which his British colleague has taken and is taking, the steps which, in their joint opinion, are dictated by sound strategy. The co-operation between the joint staffs of all the Allies becomes every month more intimate, more complete, and nowhere is this more conspicuously the case than on the western front, where everything that is being done or contemplated is closely concerted between the responsible military authorities with perfect loyalty and mutual understanding. (Cheers.)

But this war is not merely a struggle of armies, important as is the part they play in it. It is also a struggle of material and economic resources—(cheers)—and it may well be that this will prove in the long run to be one of the deciding factors. To appreciate this aspect of the conflict in its true perspective we must turn our eyes from the land to the sea. (Cheers.)

GERMAN NAVY'S ROUT.

A fortnight ago, thanks to the foolish rashness of the enemy, we were allowed, to see a stirring and dramatic aspect of our Navy's qualities. The German fleet, after a period of prolonged and inglorious seclusion—(laughter)—at last ventured out into the open, apparently in the hope that it might catch our seamen unawares and achieve, at any rate, a temporary and piecemeal success. If that was their calculation it was woefully disappointed.

The naval action of May 31, fought it should be noted, on the eve of the anniversary of the glorious "First of June," which is one of the red-letter days in our Admiralty calendar—was worthy of the

(Continued on page 8)

SEQUEL TO MATRIMONIAL CASE.

MR. AND MRS. F. F. GORDON

SUIT FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, yesterday the Acting Chief Judge was engaged in the hearing of a suit filed by Mrs. I. F. Gardener against Mr. F. F. Gordon, residing at 21, Marine Lines in Bombay.

The plaintiff's claim was briefly as follows:—The plaintiff does business as a milliner and resides in Poona. She has recently opened another establishment in Bombay and resides likewise in Bombay at Apollo Bunder. The defendant and his wife Mrs. Constance Eveline Gordon were living together at 21, Marine Lines in Bombay for some time prior to the 20th April, 1915. Owing to the cruelty and ill-treatment of the defendant, Mrs. Gordon left his residence in Bombay on or about 20th April, 1915, and filed a petition in the High Court at Bombay on the 7th January, 1916, for judicial separation. A decree was passed in her favour on 24th March, 1916, and the said Court has allowed her Rs. 800 a month since the date of petition as alimony *pendente lite* After Mrs. Gordon left the defendant's place till 7th January, 1916, the defendant did not allow her anything for her maintenance. During a portion of the said period from 18th May, 1915, to 3rd November, 1915, at the request of Mrs. Gordon who was authorised in law to pledge the defendant's credit for necessaries and on such credit of the defendant the plaintiff supplied boarding and lodging to Mrs. Gordon in Poona and paid her hotel bill for boarding and lodging supplied to her in Bombay, rendered services to her for nursing during her illness in Bombay, supplied her with servants and other necessaries, paid moneys on her account and lent to her cash from time to time during that period to purchase other necessaries of life and incurred charges for herself for hotel expenses and for journey between Bombay and Poona for attending on Mrs. Gordon and in nursing her in Bombay. For all the said necessaries supplied to Mrs. Gordon and for cash paid and lent for purchase of other necessaries as aforesaid a sum of Rs. 2,132.4-0 became due and payable by the defendant to the plaintiff. The plaintiff abandoned the excess of Rs. 132-4-0 to bring her claim within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court.

LIABILITY DENIED.

The defendant denied Mrs. Gordon's right to pledge his credit to the plaintiff; neither was she authorised to do so. He also denied that she had ever pledged his credit and denied his liability for the plaintiff's claim, and said that the claim was grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Kawasji Sethna in opening the case said the plaintiff helped Mrs. Gordon as she had left her husband, on account of his gross cruelty and ill-treatment, on April 20th, 1915, and supplied her with board and lodging and also gave her the required financial accommodation whenever she needed it. She consented to do so as Mrs. Gordon was penniless. The defendant's income was Rs. 7,000 to 8,000 per month. He was the proprietor of "The Advocate of India" and of a Marathi paper called "Jagadvritta" which was subsidised by the Government of Bombay. Looking to the income and position of the defendant, Mr. Sethna did not think that the expenses she had incurred could be called too high. He did not think that Mr. Gordon's wife was not entitled to the things she had bought, which were purely necessaries. Mrs. Gordon had been examined *de bene esse* and it was very unkind of Mr. Gordon to oppose her examination in that manner, as she was very ill at the time, and her examination upset her very much. Mrs. Gordon had one servant in Poona, and Mr. Sethna said, Mr. Gordon would not grudge her that item as he had seven or eight servants himself. Mr. Gordon had admitted in the High Court that he did not allow his wife a single pie after she separated from him.

The plaintiff was then put into the box and she said that she looked to Mr. Gordon to pay the debts incurred by Mrs. Gordon, as she had left his house on account of his cruelty to her and she had no independent means of her own. One of the plaintiff's sons was serving in the army in South Africa, another had died in Mesopotamia and two were in England, and she supported the last two. She was a poor woman. The plaintiff then went into the items of the accounts.

MRS. GORDON'S EVIDENCE.

In the course of her evidence Mrs. Constance E. Gordon stated she was living with her husband till April, 1915. She left his house at Marine Lines on account of his cruelty, and went to Hamilton Hotel at Lonavla, where she stayed for many days. She was married sixteen years to the defendant. From Lonavla she went to Poona to live with the plaintiff. Her husband made her no allowance and she had no means of her own to maintain herself. She asked plaintiff to take her in and let her have a part of the house, as she feared the hotel people might worry her and turn her out. She thought plaintiff would be able to recover from her husband under the English law, and she looked to her husband for payment. Plaintiff supplied her with board and lodging at Rs. 5 which was reasonable, as her husband paid more for himself. On 29th May she went back to her husband's house, but he was not there and she got sick from septic throat when she asked the plaintiff to come down and nurse her, as if she had engaged another nurse she would have had to pay Rs. 5. She promised her recompense and she was to look to her husband for recovering it. When she was in Bombay to see her solicitor her hotel bill was paid by the plaintiff. She went back to Poona on September 9th and stayed there till 23rd October. She stayed there with the plaintiff in a cheap part of Poona. She had two servants, and they were necessary. She had also a carriage there, and plaintiff charged her reasonably. When she came to Bombay to see her solicitor, on the 23rd October, she got an attack of appendicitis, and plaintiff nursed her till 30th of the same month, when she went into the hospital, and the plaintiff nursed her there also. Mr. Gordon used to give her Rs. 150 as pocket money in the beginning, but he stopped it afterwards. The plaintiff advanced her money whenever she required it and she signed the account at the end of each month. She filed her petition for judicial separation on 6th January, and she was now receiving Rs. 800 per month *pendente lite*.

PROMISE TO PAY ALL EXPENSES.

Cross-examined on behalf of the defendant the witness said she was repeatedly asked by her husband to leave the flat. He wrote to her saying he would pay all her expenses after she left the flat, but he was not willing to do so, although he had promised. She had known plaintiff for a long time and was her friend. She lived with her many times as their guest, and during her absence the plaintiff lived in her flat as her husband's guest. Plaintiff was poor and was a milliner, and she (witness) would not have gone to her if the plaintiff had not agreed to charge her. She had made an oral arrangement with her. She saw the account growing, but it was no use submitting the bills to her husband. She kept a carriage as she thought it was necessary for a person in her station of life. Her husband's trades people denied her credit. Thomson and Taylor refused to dispense her prescriptions when she was ill and was being nursed by the plaintiff, because Mr. Gordon had written to them not to give her anything on credit and that he would not be responsible for her debts. Plaintiff was brought to India on contract by Badham Pike and Co., and she was earning £300 per year. There was a private mutual understanding with her husband about separation, and it was not on account of her extravagance.

The hearing of the case will be resumed to-day.

MISSING CASES OF REVOLVERS

KIDDERPORE PORT POLICE ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The local police authorities, writes "The Englishman," are enquiring into the disappearance of another rather large quantity of revolvers. A consignment consisting of two cases of revolvers each containing forty was shipped from New York to the address of a local firm by the steamer Castlemoor which arrived at the Kidderpore dock last week. When the consignment was removed to be appraised, it was discovered that one case was empty. It is not yet known whether the theft was committed on board the Castlemoor or at the Kidderpore dock. The port police are making vigorous enquiry into the matter.

LATER.

In connection with the mysterious disappearance of forty revolvers at the Kidderpore Docks, it appears that the theft took place while the s. s. Castlemoor was lying at the jetties or at the Kidderpore Docks. Two cases, each containing 40 Colt's revolvers, arrived for Messrs. Nanton and Co.. Each revolver, it is said, was enclosed in a card box of its own, and 40 of such boxes were subsequently found in the hold of the ship. The empty case found its way with the full one to the Customs House where the theft was discovered. It is thought that if all the packages containing arms and ammunition of any description imported into India are classed as "X O X" packages and placed in the strong room of vessels the chances of their disappearance would be reduced to a minimum.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA V MAHOMEDAN C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 12.

The Mahomedan Cricket Club this afternoon began their two half-days match against the Poona Gymkhana. The latter won the toss and went in first. Major Greig secured his second century of the present season. Harding also got in another useful innings by consistently good play. Coombs was the third best scorer. The Poona innings concluded shortly before 5-30 for an excellent score of 256 runs. With less than an hour's play the Mahomedans put together 58 for the loss of two wickets, Yusuff Baig and Guffar being still in with 31 and 9 to the credit of each. The following are the results:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Greig b Mahomed	106
C. G. Adam b Edroos	9
C. H. Harding c Yusuf Baig b Mahomed	52
E. Coombs b Edroos	35
T. Connor b Edroos	10
H. Pratt b Mahomed	4
E. R. Harris b Mahomed	0
Capt. Rigby not out	17
A. Fawcett b Edroos	4
J. Liddell b Mahomed	6
J. Smith b Edroos	1
Extras	12
Total	256

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

S. U. Patel b Coombs	3
G. Mahomed b Coombs	7
Yusuf Baig batting	31
S. Guffar batting	9
Rest to bat	
Extras	8
Total	58

The mail which left Bombay on June 21st was delivered in London on July 11

PREMIER ON MILITARY SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

best and most splendid traditions of the British Navy. I am hoping to be able, to-morrow, to see some of the ships that took part in it, and their intrepid crews. (Cheers.) The enemy, driven back into his ports without so much as making an effort to grapple with the main body of our Grand Fleet, had the temerity at first to claim what was really a rout as a victory. A victory, gentlemen! A couple more such victories, and there will be nothing left worth speaking of of the German navy. (Laughter and cheers.)

OUR COMMAND OF THE SEA.

By sealing up his principal port from public view—laughter)—and by what is now acknowledged to have been a deliberate official perversion of the real facts, the enemy hoped to conceal the scope and the serious character of his losses; but the truth is slowly leaking out—it always does, sooner or later. (Laughter.) Its full extent is even yet not realised and appreciated.

We deplore ourselves, what we have never attempted to hold back, the loss of some splendid ships and of the gallant sailors who manned them. But the real meaning of an engagement of this kind is not to be measured merely or mainly by striking a balance of actual, or even relative, material and personal gain or loss, though that balance in this case is, according to all our information, clearly and decisively in our favour. The crucial question is: What has been the effect of the battle, and its consequences, on our command of the sea and our power of defending our own and injuring the enemy interests which that command carries with it? To that question there can be only one answer—that our command of the sea so far from being one whit impaired, has been more firmly and unshakably established. (Cheers.)

MISUSED OPPORTUNITIES.

I will say nothing about the negotiations that are going on under the auspices of my friend and colleague Mr. Lloyd George—(cheers)—except that I am certain that all of us here, whether we call ourselves Liberals or Unionists—may I here, parenthetically, welcome with gratitude the courtesy which has led some of our old political opponents in this country to lend us their presence to-day—(cheers)—I say all of us, by whatever designation in old days we called ourselves, wish for these negotiations a successful issue. (Cheers).

I desire only, at this juncture, to offer two observations of a general character. The first is that the history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland exhibits a tragic series of missed or misused opportunities I will not enumerate them, as I conceive them to be or to have been. To do so might perhaps lead me on to controversial ground. But don't let us add another to them. (Cheers.) My other observation is that what is desired now is a provisional settlement.

When the war comes to an end, when the reign of peace is re-established, we shall have to take stock, as an Empire, of our internal relations. Never in history has there been a more moving spectacle than the eager loyalty and the unsparing profusion with which our Dominions have lavished their help on the Mother Country in a war which they felt to be waged in a just and righteous cause, but in the making of which they had no voice.

Australia and New Zealand have given us, in the now familiar word Anzac, a name which for generations to come will make British schoolboys thrill with pride. (Cheers.) Canada—(loud cheers)—has again and again been in the forefront in the battlefields of France and Flanders, and during the last fortnight her sons have been waging a gallant and stubborn struggle in the blood-stained Ypres salient, where, we rejoice to learn to-day, they have just won a striking success. (Loud cheers.) In South-west and East Africa General Botha—(cheers)—and General Smuts—(cheers)—have conducted, and are conducting for the Empire, with the utmost skill and tenacity, masterly campaigns.

OLD METHODS MUST GO.

With such an Imperial record, it will never be possible, in my judgment, to revert to our old methods of counsel and of Government. (Cheers.) The fabric of the Empire will have to be refashioned, and the relations, not only between Great Britain and Ireland, but between the United Kingdom and our Dominions will of necessity be brought, and brought promptly, under close and connected review. Such, at least, is my own opinion, and I respectfully commend this consideration to my countrymen both in this island and in Ireland.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES IN GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow me to inquire through your columns whether the Grant Medical College now includes philosophical and quasi-religious lectures as part of the medical curriculum. I ask this as I see it announced in your issue of to-day that a "Lecture for Medical Students" will be delivered in the Grant Medical College Hall on "Methods of Reason," on Thursday next, by the Revd. Father Goodier, S. J. Since late several such lectures by the same lecturer have been delivered in the Grant Medical College Hall; and one begins to wonder at the meaning of it all It would seem that now greater facilities are allowed to lecture on subjects unconnected with medical education in the Grant Medical College Hall than before. For I remember that some years ago when some medical men here desired to hold a meeting in the Grant Medical College Hall in connection with some professional questions, we were politely informed by Colonel Dimmock, the then Principal of the College, that on no account could the Hall be lent to any purpose unconnected with medical education. And now lectures delivered by Jesuits are held there and are open to the public besides!—Yours, etc.

MEDICO.

Bombay, July 12th, 1916.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the hearing of the case was resumed in which Inspector Dalton charged D. S. Sukthanker and P. P. Naidu, formerly clerks in the service of Mr. A. Hyland, an automobile engineer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain indent books, a catalogue and a register of customers belonging to Mr. Hyland. Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia with Mr. De Quadros, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Joseph Baptista defended the first accused and Mr S. G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, with Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the second accused.

Luxman Pandurang, the next witness, examined by Mr. Wadia, said that he was a peon in Mr. Hyland's service. He knew both the accused. About 7 or 8 days before the end of May between 7-30 and 8-30 p.m. witness was given two or three catalogues besides packet which looked to witness like containing a note-book, to be posted. Witness went to the Byculla Post Office to post them. The first accused accompanied witness from the office. When they got to the Sandhurst Bridge the first accused took from witness the packet containing the note-book and went away with it. The packet was with the letters to be posted and thinking that that was also to be posted witness took it. No one else except Sukthanker was there when witness picked up the letters and packets for the post that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said nobody saw witness leave the office. There was the office boy alone there. His name was Shunker.

In answer to the Court witness said that Sukthanker usually wrapped up the packets. Witness did not see who wrapped them up on the day in question.

BOOKS FETCHED FROM EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

Keshav Raghojee was next called. Examined by Mr. Wadia he said he was a peon in Mr. Hyland's office. At the end of May last, about the 29th or 30th of that month, the first accused asked witness to go to Empire Automobiles and bring books from Naidu who was not then in his master's service. Witness replied that as he was not feeling well he could not fetch the books. Then the first accused asked witness to send Ramchunder, Mr. Hyland's bill collector for them. Witness asked him to go and Ramchunder went. Witness saw Ramchunder bring three books in a catalogue cover. One was a general indent book and the other two were catalogue registers. The catalogue cover wrapping the books, was Mr. Hyland's. Ramchunder gave the packet to Sukthanker who opened it. Witness said he could identify the books. He knew his master's different books. Witness picked them out from the books before the Court. Three or four days later the first accused wrapped up Mr. Hyland's address book and gave it to Ramchunder. Witness did not know why he gave it to Ramchunder. Sukthanker did not tell Ramchunder anything in witness's presence but they both left together. Witness identified the book. About 8 or 10 days later witness saw the book again in the office. He was not sure who brought it back. Witness remembered the occasion when some books were missed from the office. Witness identified the books that were missing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he searched the whole office for the books. Witness searched the stairs and loft but did not find the books. The first accused was not at work that day. This was either a Friday or Saturday. Accused No. 1 returned to office two days after the search. It was on that day that witness was asked to bring the books from the Empire Automobiles.

NOT IN CONFIDENCE OF FIRST ACCUSED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that when the first accused asked him to send Ramchunder for the books there was nobody near but the clerks were working at their tables. The nearest clerk was about two or three feet away. Accused No. 1 spoke low, as low as Mr. Velinkar was speaking. Witness could hear him. The first accused did not whisper in his ear. Sukthanker said to witness "Go to the Empire Automobiles and bring books from Naidu." He did not say anything else. Accused No. 1 told him what books to bring. He said "go and bring the Indent Book which is there." He used the term the general indent book. The accused did not tell witness to bring the catalogue registers but he (witness) saw them when the books were brought. The Empire Automobiles was ten minutes' walk from Mr. Hyland's. Witness could walk that distance but he did not go because he was ill. Witness did not want to go and so he did not go. Witness thought it was not his duty to go to another company and bring the books. Witness had no suspicions but he did not go. Witness had never before been sent to any other company to fetch things. Witness had never taken any books out before. Accused No. 1 had never before told witness to bring any books from anywhere. This was the only occasion. Witness was not in the first accused's confidence. The books that were missed were usually kept near the table of the first accused along with other books. There were about 10 or 12 books. The various clerks had access to these books. They went to the table, picked up the books and went away. It was the business of the different peons to collect the books from the different tables and restore them to the pile. The table in question was between the tables of Sukhthanker and Soares. No clerk sat at that table.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said that the Police examined three sepoys and three clerks of the office. Witness had not been assigned any outdoor duty by Mr. Hyland. There was a workshop in the same building creating a lot of noise. The clerks were always busy.

An application for bail on behalf of the accused, was refused.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m.

DADA V NANABHOY.

COMPLAINANT FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, a Memon, charged Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer with criminal breach of trust in respect of two hundis. Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Nariman of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, and Mr. Mangaldas Mehta appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Binning with Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla. Mr. Rustamji Bharucha of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustamji and Devidas, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

The complainant Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada was further cross-examined by Mr. Binning. He said he had no conversation with Purshotam before he left the Court. He had confidence in the accused when he came to the Court on the 9th to withdraw the proceedings. What he said to the Court on the 9th was due to the fact that he wanted to get back his pearl and money. He did not know that there was severe punishment for telling lies. He did not know that he could be sent to jail if he told a lie. So far as he remembered Purshotam did not go with him when he left the Court on the 9th. Witness did not remember if he went straight to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw's office or went there after having some tea on the 9th. He was in their office within half an hour or two hours of his leaving the Court. He made false statements on that day at the instance of the accused. He did not remember whether he told the Court on that day that he was prepared to swear on the Koran that the complaint was false. He would swear on the Koran that the complaint was true. On the 9th he had no conversation with the accused or anybody else between his leaving the Court and arriving at Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw's office nor had he spoken to him since then. He was not afraid on that day. That day he walked straight into Mr. Nariman's room. He did not find him very busy then. He did not remember what Mr. Nariman was doing when he went to him to ask him to go to Court and withdraw the case but he (Mr. Nariman) was busy. On the 9th when he went to see Mr. Nariman he entreated the latter to conduct the case. Mr. Nariman asked him why he had asked to be allowed to withdraw the proceedings. That day witness did not tell him about the episode at Green's and the letter of apology but he told him about them the next day. He did not remember what he told Mr. Nariman on the 9th. He did not tell anybody that there was a blank left in the letter of apology for the amount of compensation to the accused to be filled in. He never knew Nagindas Shroff. He did not know Vamanrao before he saw him at Mr. Nariman's.

MONEY DEALINGS WITH ACCUSED.

At the time that he was a client of Mr. Surajmal he used to lend moneys through Mr. Surajmal's office and also through others. He lent moneys on hundis and on mortgages of property and sometimes on jewellery. When he lent moneys on hundis through the accused and Mr. Surajmal the hundis remained with them. He might have lent money through the accused without the intervention of Surajmal and Co. He lent some money to one Mahomedali and others on the recommendation of the accused on hundis and title deeds. He did not know whether Mr. Surajmal or the accused kept the hundis when moneys were advanced through Mr. Surajmal's office. They kept the hundis because they advanced the money and they collected the money. All his title deeds, hundis and other papers remained with the accused. They were never left with the accused for collection but for custody. Sometimes debtors came and paid witness direct without Mr. Surajmal's or the accused's intervention. He did not remember whether borrowers repaid him direct in the case of money lent through Mr. Surajmal. He might have had only two or three hundi transactions through Mr. Surajmal but he had many hundi transactions apart from Mr. Surajmal. The accused had nothing to do with these. The hundis of Nagindas remained with the accused for collection as witness did not know Nagindas. In every case in which the accused repaid him the money he took his receipt. Witness had many times lent money to the accused on hundis but the latter had never lent any to him. He might have borrowed Rs. 25 or Rs. 100 from the accused but not Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000. Witness spent some money on women and drink. He spent from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 a year on women and drink. Sometimes he might have borrowed Rs. 200 from the accused. Witness was shown a letter dated the 17th January, 1913, in which he was purported to have asked the accused for a loan of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. He said the signature on it was his but he did not remember whether the part written above the signature was there or not when he signed it. In 1913 he had one clerk named Oosman. This letter was not in the handwriting of Oosman. Witness did not remember having signed a blank notepaper three years ago. This was his note paper. The accused recommended him to lend money to Nagindas. Witness did not remember whether he received a cheque for Rs. 345 by way of interest on money lent to Nagindas. It was the usual practice to deduct the interest first and give the remainder to the borrower. The practice was that he should receive the interest there and then. He remembered that he did not receive the amount of the two hundis because, the accused said, Nagindas was in insolvent circumstances. When he asked the accused to collect the money at the due time the accused told him that Nagindas was in insolvent circumstances. Mr. Surajmal might have been present but he said nothing. Witness never asked Mr. Surajmal to recover the money because the accused told him that Nagindas was in insolvent circumstances. He made no enquiries whether Nagindas had become an insolvent. He might have enquired five or twenty-five or fifty times about Nagindas' condition during the last six years. Sometimes Mr. Surajmal and sometimes the accused was present on these occasions. The accused replied "what can you expect as Nagindas is finished." Mr. Surajmal made no reply. Witness did not now know whether what the accused told him then was true or not regarding Nagindas' condition. He had no objection to the accused receiving the money as long as he paid it to him (witness) but he objected to his misappropriating it. The accused had no power to receive the money. Even if the accused had paid him the money, witness should still have complained about his signing the receipt on his behalf.

The further hearing was adjourned to-day.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TWELVE HINDU MEMBERS RESIGN,

AS PROTEST AGAINST PRINCIPLES OF NEW ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

An extraordinary scene took place at a meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board this morning. One of the subjects on the agenda was the consideration of the proposed constitution of the new Board. The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru informed the Chairman that as self-respecting men twelve Hindu members of the Board had decided to resign, as they felt they could not continue when the Government had rejected all their reasonable proposals regarding the constitution and the distributing of seats and also as a protest against the principles of the new Act and the Jehangirabad Clause about seperate Moslem electorates. Pandit Motilal said, he acknowledged that he had supported the amendment in the Council but it was quite possible for the Government to work the Act in the spirit and not in the letter of the law. He protested against the summary rejection of their proposals.

Twelve Hindu members led by the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru then tendered their resignations which will be forwarded to the Commissioner for acceptance.

Mr. Baqui Khan said that the new Act was a very just one and he supported it.

Mr. Chiene remarked that the protest was rather a belated one and it was the duty of their representatives on the Council to have remedied matters.

Then Mr. Crosthwaite, the Chairman, said that he was sorry at what occurred and he hoped that the members who did not resign would help him loyally in carrying on the work during the next two months before the general elections.

The members resigning then walked out in a body. Two Hindu members only have not resigned. A curious position has arisen and the result will be watched with interest.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LIVERPOOL, July 12.

Total Imports 21,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day opening price.
July	7.85
July-Aug.	7.86
Aug.-Sept.	7.81
Sept.-Oct.	7.77
Oct.-Nov.	7.74
Nov.-Dec.	7.70
Dec.-Jan.	7.68
Jan.-Feb.	7.67
Feb.-Mar.	7.66
Mar.-Apl.	7.66
Apl.-May	7.65
May-June	7.64
June-July	7.63

Quotations are 2 points lower all round.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares ruled easy and continued very difficult of sale owing to want of enquiry which has been a feature of the market for some time past. Bengal coal shares were again asked for and advanced to Rs. 825. A fair number of coal shares were again asked for and a fair number of debentures changed hands. The market closed without any improvement. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 822 to 825; Kuardi 15 to 15/6; Minto 31/8; New Beer Bhoom 43/8; Raneegunge 27/4, 27/8.

Jute:—Clive (ord) 116; Delta (ord) 366; Empire (ord) 33, 32/8, 32, 12; Hooghly (ord) 45/8; Howrah (ord) 234, 235; Howrah (prefs) 118; Kamarhatty (ord) 327, 323, Kamarhatty 6 per cent. (prefs) 108; Standard (ord) 291, 292.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Jute 5½ per cent. debs. 103; Clive Mills 5½ per cent. debs. 104; Fort William Flour 21, 21/4; Kelvin Jute 6 per cent. debs. 106; Landsdowne Jute 5½ per cent. debs. 103; Moulmein Rubber (9 paid up) 96; Titaghur Paper debs. 96, 96/8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 77/14 to Rs. 78/2 and small lots were done at Rs. 78/4 to Rs. 78/8.

NEW SUNDAY PAPER FOR BOMBAY.

THE "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"

(The Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle")

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON AND FROM SUNDAY JULY 30th

For further particulars watch this page.

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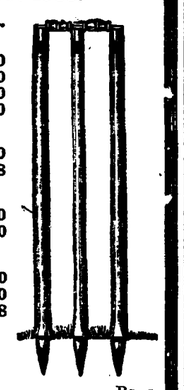
Cannon	15	8
Spalding's—		
Spalding Record	20	0
„ Century	18	0
Bussy's—		
Demon 5	22	0
„ 1	20	0
„ 4	12	8
Match Balls—		
Duke's Colonial, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7		



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Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

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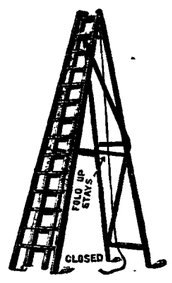

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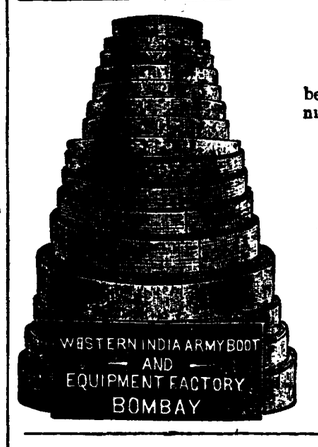

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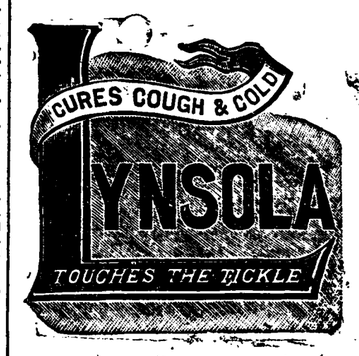

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